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THE INDIAN QUESTION.

A CONSIDERATION of the state of affairs in India, founded on the latest intelligence, must lead to the conclusion that the real crisis will be comprehended in the period of time which will elapse between the departure of the two next mails. By the beginning of last month every man will have landed in the East who was available until the reinforcements from home began to arrive. With a force which could still be counted by hundreds, the English would have to make their last stand until the army which is to reassert our dominion shall have begun its mission of the reconquest of Hindostan. It will be only by a reiteration of those miracles of daring and endurance which have been enacted by the British troops in this contest that England can be saved from that reproach of being too late which she has almost always had to suffer in the beginning of her military undertakings. The position is intelligible enough:—Eleven thousand men before Delhi; Havelock intrenched with nine hundred at Cawnpore; Lucknow besieged and pressed hard; and two thousand men on their way, by a new route, under Sir James Outram, to attempt the relief of that place. The addition of General Nicholson's column to the besiegers of Delhi, welcome as it must have been, can only be said to strengthen the corps of observation before that city, and can contribute nothing to the investment of a place seven miles in circumference, with a broad river in its rear. An assault is the only course open to the English force; but there are obvious reasons why, in the existing state of things, so hazardous a movement should not be attempted. It is more than probable, then, that the operations before Delhi will continue to be the same as those hitherto adopted; and in this case, at least, there is little cause to blame a Fabian strategy. In the meantime there will be an enemy more subtle and less easily resisted than the mutineers, to be encountered. During the month of

September there pervades the district a malady which is called the Delhi fever. It does not kill, but it lays a man low for three days, and leaves his strength prostrate for a fortnight. Everybody has it, and it must walk through the ranks of our army, happily without eventually thinning them, for, as we have said, it is not mortal. On the whole, then, we can expect to hear of no movement of consequence from Delhi by the next two mails at the least, always supposing that General Wilson does not anticipate the September fever by an assault on the last days of August. Turning to that marvellous little band under Havelock, towards which every eye is turned, and for which every heart beats high in England, all that can be said is, that what man can do they will do; but that all can scarcely be more than to hold their own before the legions of Nana Sahib. But they have a strong position; they have plenty of guns; and their devoted courage must supply their want of numbers, and stimulate their exhausted strength until they are relieved. And this brings us to the consideration of a subject which is much discussed, and on which it would seem that opinion is gradually growing more decided. It is known that Sir James Outram has been appointed to a command by which he practically supersedes General Havelock. His first act, it appears, was to change the route by which two strong regiments were marching to reinforce Havelock at Cawnpore, and to direct their march upon Lucknow, from the eastern or opposite side to that from which the advance of Havelock would be made. Now, competent authorities state that this is a most difficult route at all periods, owing to the absence of made roads, while at this season it is almost impracticable, the greater part of the country to be traversed being under water. Even supposing that the troops arrived at Fyzabad, the point at which operations would commence, they would then be as distant from Lucknow as if they were at Cawnpore, with the disadvantage of a worse road to travel

over. The plan of operations would appear to be a simultaneous advance from Cawnpore and Fyzabad—a course which would have its merits but for the circumstance that one corps is only 2000 and the other only 900 strong, and that their advance is to be made in the face of an enemy in such numbers as to be abundantly equal to encountering each corps in detail. With regard to Sir J. Outram's talents as a General, the opinions of those capable of judging are much divided, but in the present instance it is broadly asserted that his strategy is directed from Calcutta, where the movements of Havelock are not approved. In short, there are indications that the predominance of the military element in the government of a country in which, just now, martial law should be the only law is exciting that jealousy among the heads of the civil service which has so often before paralysed the efforts of Generals in the field, and set at naught the warnings of Indian army reformers. It is this feeling which probably has dictated the policy of sending a member of the Supreme Council, notorious for his opinions with regard to the supremacy which the civil should exercise over the military service in India, to Allahabad, avowedly for the purpose of transferring all power from the military to the civil authority; while it seems probable that at the seat of Government every effort is to be made to bind Sir Colin Campbell fast in fetters stronger than adamant, for they are composed of red tape. If one tithe of all this be true, it is high time that the opinion of the people of England should be expressed on the subject of the powers and the men by whom India is now ruled. A forbearance more generous than just has been hitherto exercised towards the Supreme Government at Calcutta; and we have been content to believe that one Governor-General was as good as another, because his duty was only to collect troops and "matériel," and forward them to points at which they were needed. But when it



NOURAJAHI SHAH, KING OF DELHI.



THE LATE GHOLAB SINGH, MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

is found that the highest functionary in India goes beyond this obvious and simple duty, and attempts to engraft a policy upon martial law which on the face of it is fatal to operations in the field, his capability and his pretensions to hold a position of such vast responsibility fairly become the subject of question; nor are indications wanting that the public mind is awakening on this point.

In the mean time what are we doing at home? No doubt there has been a burst of Cabinet Councils; and we hear of the lowering the standard of height for recruits, and of the embodying of 10,000 more of the Militia; and great glorification is made of the tremendous fact that men are coming in to the standard of their country at the rate of a thousand a week; that is, that, though an empire may be lost in six weeks, in that time England will have added to her armies 6000 bumpkins of five feet five! What has become of the great spirit of volunteering of which we have heard so much? Has it expended itself in the columns of the newspapers? We do not know of the inauguration of a single volunteer corps. Where are the companies of 100 men to be raised by aspirants to the command of companies in regiments of the line? where are the 1000 men which were to be the creative cause of so many colonelcies? where are the 500 men that were to be raised at Sheffield in a month? As far as anything that the public can learn, their whereabouts may be stated in the expressive sporting phrase, "Nowhere!" It is of no use disguising the matter: volunteering, in the sense in which it has been put forward of late, is a failure. May it not be there is no adequate machinery by means of which the martial ardour of the youth of England can be made available? Now, if so many thousand young men are eager to join our army, but are discouraged and prevented by the looseness of the system of forming our military force, what objection can there be to trying a machinery which in former times has been found effectual enough? The ballot for the Militia is ready at our hands; and if it is put into operation there is no reason why we should not have 100,000 men always available. Many a man who is from divers causes unequal or unable to take up arms himself is willing to pay for a substitute—a plan which would catch hundreds of men whom the bounty and the recruiting sergeant fail to reach. It is time that some stringent measures should be adopted which will at once supply the large force which, for years to come, will be demanded by India, where, for once, bayonets and artillery will be found more effectual than opinion, Lord Palmerston's aphorism notwithstanding; and to secure at home such a disposable army, be it composed of militia or regular troops, as will preserve us from the lukewarm sympathy of France with our defenceless condition, and from the sneering magnanimity with which Russia admits that, on the whole, England is, perhaps, to be considered an integral part of Europe, and must not be invaded just yet.

Again, it must, ere now, have been felt that on a great occasion like this the country ought to hear the voice and to feel the hand of Parliament. We do not say that the Ministers are absolutely apathetic; but we have little, if any, means of judging whether they are awake to the gravity of the moment. There is no better stimulus to the action, nor any more efficacious restoration to the exhaustion, of a Ministry than the cross-examination which they have to undergo at five o'clock every evening during the sitting of Parliament.

In order to raise our military force to the extent which alone will render it commensurate with the requirements of the hour, some addition must be made to the funds voted for military purposes during the last Session. The vote for the Militia was far too limited to meet the dealing with that force which must ere long be demanded by the country; and, although the transfer of so large a number of the Queen's troops to the service of the East India Company leaves a good deal of the money voted for the Army proper applicable to the cost of the Militia, it can only be so applied by an irregularity of practice which is almost, if not entirely, illegal. Moreover, the time is fast approaching when the East India Company must come to the Home Government for pecuniary assistance. One of those shufflings of the cards in the game of government which is peculiar to our system must be brought into action if the reconquest of India is to be conducted with the will and the purpose which the country is certain to require. The chartered holidays of Ministers, Statesmen, and members of the Legislature are well nigh over; the fancied horrors of a London September have passed away; and public men will surely be ready to answer at such a time as this to the call of their country. We believe that no better means of rousing the people and of obtaining larger military power of suppressing the Indian revolt could be found than that of calling Parliament together. We have much faith in the efficacy of an "Autumn Session."

THE KING OF DELHI.

In a recent notice (page 266, Sept. 12) we gave a slight sketch of the careers of Baber, Akbar, and Aurangzeb, the ancestors of the present King of Delhi, whom it requires no prophetic power to designate as the last that will ever mount the musnad of that capital. To raze Delhi with its marble halls to the dust would be mere insensate vandalism. But that not even a shade of the shadow of the Mogul dynasty will remain we look on as certain. In mere external magnificence probably no Oriental monarchy, not even that of the Bagdad Caliphs or the Ottoman Sultans in the sixteenth century, or the ancient Shahs of Persia, surpassed the Great Moguls. Turning over old Indian travels and histories, we find that Tavernier describes the peacock throne of the Mogul Emperor of his day as "six feet long, four broad, with a cushion at the back round as a bolster, and the cushions at the sides flat," he counted 108 pearls and rubies in collars upon his throne, —the least weighing 100 carats, some 200—and 140 emeralds. The upper part of the canopy was all pearls and diamonds. Above this canopy was an arch, and within it, spread out, a peacock's tail composed entirely of the most valuable precious stones; the body of the bird was of gold, with a large ruby on the breast. In front of the throne hung detached a large glittering diamond, immediately in sight of the Padishah. The umbrella that shaded the Monarch was of crimson velvet, fringed with pearls, and with diamond-studded handle. All this puts us in mind of the shirt of gold thread which Sauthey would rather not wear on his own back.

Recent accounts of Delhi are numerous, but we have not many personal details of the King himself in recent travels. In an account of an interview between a late Commander-in-Chief and the King we are informed that the cortège passed through a long corridor or vaulted passage, sufficiently large to admit three elephants abreast, until they arrived at what is termed the red curtain, through which every one save the King must proceed on foot. Here they dismounted and entered a large square. In front was the private throne-room, in which the King was already seated, and a crier proclaimed that they had come

to see the "King of the world." The Commander-in-Chief presented a hundred gold mohurs as a nuzzer, then came the investiture of the Khelaut, or dress of honour, followed by a sword, a target, and a green painted stick as an emblem of authority, which were given to the Commander-in-Chief, and it sounds like a satire that the King of Delhi dispensed to the commander of the British forces the title of "Sword of State," and made him a commander of 7000 horsemen, *in nubibus*, and allowed him to beat a drum! Then the whole party, except the Commander-in-Chief, proceeded outside the red curtain, when they were also robed in cheap shabby dresses and taken back to the King, who sat on a raised throne supported by cushions, and above him a canopy propped up by slender pillars. All round were sentences in Persian, expressive of the Majesty of Royalty, and one declaring that "if there was a heaven upon earth it was his palace." The peacock throne, which we have above described, and which was carried off by Nadir Shah, was in the recollection of the Court, as the present one is ornamented with small figures of that bird; in short, throne and sovereignty were both shams.

But if we wish to be introduced to the private apartments of this personage, who is a dignitary but no potentate, we must go to the pages of Mrs. Colin Mackenzie's "Delhi, the City of the Great Mogul"—a most interesting feminine view of India during a six years' residence. This lady made a sketch in the camera of the Dewān-Khās, where the peacock throne used to stand. No chair was allowed within the court; but Captain Robertson, who commanded the palace guard, sent her one. Immediately the servants of the palace-yard, in a great fright begged her not to sit on it, or they would be turned off. She was then taken (on a message from the King) to the Harem, as the King wished to see the design. The old man was smoking his hookah, and looked slender and feeble. His bedstead, with four silver posts, was by him, and a crowd of women about him. One old woman was rubbing his feet. The old King wore a gold skull-cap, and a cotton chapkan. The King asked Mrs. Mackenzie to draw the Queen; but the latter was so long in adorning herself that it was dark soon after she began. Their life is one of complete idleness and ennui. The women sat and jested with the King; but a black-bearded man—a son, it would appear—remained standing. The King of Delhi has ten or twelve sons and thirty daughters. Sir Theophilus Metcalfe told Mr. Mackenzie that the King does not give a chair even to the Governor-General, and that his father gave a chair on one occasion to a Governor-General and repented of it ever afterwards. This tomfoolery is all at an end. The minutest circumstance was reported to the British Resident, and Sir Theophilus Metcalfe was even informed by a report from the Palace that a lady and gentleman were employed in sketching views, and that the lady required a chair, but that the King sent a stool for the lady, and requested a visit from her, &c.

We have been allowed to inspect the curious and interesting collection of miniatures of the Royal Family of Delhi, painted in that city, and now in the possession of Miss John Neale. They represent the King in a yellow dress, fitting tight to the shoulders, with a long milk-white beard, a jewelled hat of light colour, and seated on a crimson cushion embroidered with gold. His complexion is very pale, almost as much so as that of a European, for he is not like the other Princes of India, of Hindoo origin, but of a race that originally came from far beyond the Himalaya; besides, from generation to generation they have been carefully shaded from the heat of the sun. The last authentic accounts of his Majesty represented him as being rather disturbed by our shells, his sons picking up the fragments from the marble-paved courtyard, and showing them to their sire.

THE LATE GHOLAB SINGH.

His Highness Maharajah Gholab Singh, Sovereign of Cashmere, died on the 2nd of August, of fever. To the last, the Maharajah maintained the most friendly relations with the British Government, and had just arranged to furnish a strong auxiliary force for the suppression of the rebellion in the north-west provinces.

The late Gholab Singh was one of those bold and lucky adventurers so common in Oriental countries who, by dint of some personal courage and perfect unscrupulousness, rise to something like Royal power in the space of a few years. In fact, most of the great Monarchs of the East have begun by being slaves. Gholab Singh rose chiefly through the fortunes of the late vigorous and intelligent Runjeet Singh; but, instead of falling on the dissolution of the Sikh monarchy, he got a very handsome share of the spoil, and rose to be the Lord of Cashmere and the surrounding territories.

It has been said that the ancestors of Gholab Singh were Rajahs of Jamu, and he told Mr. Vigne that five thousand years ago his ancestors held that position! We are left in the dark as to whether the name of this ancient Rajah was or was not Adam Singh, and whether the ancient name of Jamu may not have been Eden. But this, at least, we can say, that in the nineteenth century Gholab Singh was in the service of the Rajah of Jamu, but he left him for the more powerful Runjeet Singh, King of Lahore, whom he aided to get possession of Jamu, where, on the fall of his quondam master, he installed himself as feudatory of Runjeet. Gholab's next adventure was by arts rather than by arms: he wished to add Kishtawar to his dominions, and privately sent a message to the Rajah of that place, informing him that Runjeet Singh intended to annex Kishtawar, and that his own Wuzer was in the plot; in proof of which he sent the Rajah a forged document purporting to be a letter from the said Wuzer. The simple Rajah, with more haste than speed, caused his apparently guilty Wuzer to be assassinated, and immediately went with a small retinue to Gholab, who kept him, as may well be believed, until the annexation was complete.

The anarchy that followed in the Punjab on the death of the powerful Runjeet Singh, and the subsequent Sikh invasion of the British territories, so brilliantly repelled, and finally terminated by the battle of Sobraon, are fresh in the recollection of our readers. In this crisis Gholab Singh was requested by the Ranees and the Council of Lahore to proceed to the British camp and beg a peace of Lord Hardinge. This he consented to do on the Council swearing an oath that the treaty he might make should be carried out, which was complied with. On arrival at the British camp Gholab Singh's nuzzers or presents were declined, and he was received without the usual ceremonies, Lord Hardinge telling him he received him as the representative of an offending Government. Gholab Singh then made formal submission, and the Punjab became annexed by the treaty of 1846, the 12th article of which constituted Gholab Singh an independent Sovereign of whatever territories Britain might give him. A separate treaty, in accordance with this 12th article, was signed at Umbitter, on the 16th March, 1846, between the British Government and Gholab Singh, by which we put him in possession of nearly all the hill country between the Ravi and the Indus, including the beautiful vale of Cashmere. By the 3rd article of this treaty Gholab had to pay us a sum of 75 lacs of rupees (or £750,000). By the 9th article the British Government engaged to protect Gholab against all his enemies; and by the 10th he recognised British supremacy, and engaged, in token thereof, to pay as tribute one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats—six of them male and six of them female—and three pairs of Cashmere shawls.

Jamu, where Gholab Singh so long resided, is a beautiful place on the wooded summit of the first ridge that rises above the flat plain of the Punjab, and near a lake that nestles in palms and plantains at the foot of the Himalaya. This ridge is divided by the Tawi River, the town on the right bank, and the palace and fort glistening white on the left bank. This was, in the time of Runjeet Singh, the only place in the Punjab where Moslems were allowed to summon the congregation to prayer from the minaret. In this respect Gholab Singh was quite tolerant, or, rather, indifferent. When a Sikh complained of the muezzin's cry, Gholab said, "Well, I will put a stop to it if you will summon the Moslems to mosque separately."

Gholab Singh has been faithful to British supremacy, and in this respect we must do him justice; but he also owed to us his elevation to the most envied little monarchy of the East—the rule of Cashmere—the charms of which have been so oft the theme of the poet's song. But he has proved a very grasping and oppressive ruler of it.

An interesting account of the interview of the Governor-General of India with Gholab Singh, with five engravings, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 15, 1851.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—The *Pays* says that the *Shang-Hai* transport, which arrived at Bombay on August 30, with 600 men from Hong-Kong, announced that two other transports were seen coming with further reinforcements.

PONDICHERY.—The *Pays* tells us it has news from Pondicherry of August 30, that is fifteen days later than the last. At that date the state of the five districts composing the French possessions in India continued to be good. The Mussulman fête commenced on the 27th. All went off with the greatest order. At the date of the 30th navigation was very active at Pondicherry, and in all the other ports of the Coromandel coast.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AT CALCUTTA.

Sir Colin Campbell, who arrived at Calcutta on the 14th August, had taken the command of the army; and on the 17th of that month he issued the following proclamation to his troops:—

"Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, in the room of the lamented General the Honourable George Anson, and her Majesty having also been graciously pleased to confer upon me the rank of General in the East Indies, I now assume the command of the army in India.

"In doing so it affords me the highest satisfaction to find under my orders troops who have so fully proved themselves, in the recent arduous operations in the field, to be what I have ever known British soldiers in every quarter of the globe—courageous, faithful, obedient, and enduring.

"In former years I have commanded native troops of India, and by their side I have been present in many battles and victories in which they have nobly borne their part; and it is to me a subject of deep concern to learn that soldiers of whom I have been accustomed to think so favourably should now be arrayed in open and defiant mutiny against a Government proverbial for the liberality and paternal consideration with which it has ever treated its servants of every denomination.

"When I join the force now in the field restoring order to the district disturbed by the disaffection of the army of Bengal, I shall, at the head of the British troops, and of those native soldiers who, though few in number, have not feared to separate themselves from their faithless comrades and to adhere to their duty, feel my old confidence that they will march to certain victory.

"I shall not fail to notice, and the powerful Government which I have the honour to serve will not fail to reward, every instance of fidelity and valour shown by the troops under my command.

"I call upon the officers and men of both European and native troops zealously to assist in the task before us; and, by the blessing of God, we shall soon again see India tranquil and prosperous.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, Gen., Commander-in-Chief.

Calcutta, Aug. 17, 1857."

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The *Indus* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday with the heavy portion of the Indian, China, and Australian mails. Her dates are—Alexandria, Sept. 23; Malta, 27; Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

She has brought home about 150 passengers, many of whom are refugees from India. The scene presented by the friends meeting these passengers was one of overwhelming excitement. Many burst into a flood of tears, and were deprived almost of the power of utterance.

The Lady Mayoress of London, the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Alderman Andrews, and a number of ladies and gentlemen went on board the *Indus* to receive the refugees. Many of the fugitives were from Cawnpore, Allahabad, and other places in the upper provinces of Bengal. Numbers also have fled from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta in alarm. About forty children have come home in the *Indus*.

Amongst the passengers is Lieutenant Chapman, who was shot by mutineers at Benares. A bullet went right through his cheek and carried away part of the roof of his mouth; his speech is scarcely intelligible. He is quite a youth, not above 19 years of age.

Another of the passengers is Captain Montague, with his wife; he belonged to the Irregulars, and was in command of a company of Sikhs; he is injured in the shoulder and side. He belonged to General Havelock's army, and fought on the march to Cawnpore. He lost his two children through want and exposure, while coming down the Ganges from Allahabad. He knew Nana Sahib, and was present at a ball given by him at Cawnpore about a month before the mutiny broke out. It was the most magnificent ball ever given at Cawnpore: all the English were present, most of whom were afterwards mercilessly slaughtered by the scoundrel. Captain Montague and his wife left Cawnpore before it was captured by the mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man that escaped the massacre of Cawnpore has gone raving mad. This is an officer, a Mr. Brown, who, after he got away, suffered great hardships, and lay hidden in a nullah, without food, during three days and nights.

When the passengers in the *Indus* left Calcutta only three thousand troops had arrived there since the outbreak.

There were many English at Calcutta who had had perilous escapes from the upper provinces, and who are expected to arrive at Southampton by the next India mail-packet. A lady is at Calcutta who has had her ears cut off by the mutineers. One of the lady passengers on board the *Indus* says that before she escaped a soldier's wife came to her one day and told her with the utmost glee that she had killed a sepoy; and this turned out to be true: the poor woman had actually rushed upon a sepoy, pincioned him, and taken his life. Such is the fierceness and stern resolution which the hideous atrocities of the Bengal mutineers generated in the breast of a woman.

The Collector of Customs at Southampton, Mr. Clarke of the land-ing-waiters' department; and Messrs. Obree and Knowler of the tide-surveying department, were early on board the *Indus* this morning, acting under special orders from the Government to facilitate in every possible manner the landing of the baggage of the Indian refugees. It was ascertained that some of the passengers, brought up gentlefolks, had lost everything in India; that ladies, whose husbands were officers, fighting in India, on limited incomes, had made great sacrifices to send their families out of that country. This was communicated to the Lady Mayoress, and means were taken to afford to many pecuniary assistance. This was managed in the most delicate manner possible.

INCIDENTS OF THE MUTINY.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.

A steamer conveying a detachment of the 5th Fusiliers passed Ghazepore on the 10th of August, and reached Allahabad on the 17th of that month. A letter dated from Allahabad, August 18, written by an officer who accompanied the detachment, and dispatched *via* Bombay, has been received by his friends. General Havelock will therefore have possibly received an earlier reinforcement, after his return to Cawnpore on the 13th of August, than other accounts have led us to expect.

The following despatch, which contains more precise intelligence respecting the latest operations of the force under General Havelock, was received by the Bombay Government from Poona on the 31st of August:—

"We have news from Cawnpore, dated the 18th inst. On the 16th General Havelock engaged the rebels about twelve miles from Cawnpore. Two guns were taken. Captain Mackenzie and fifteen men were wounded; none killed.

"The troops were very hard worked. The cholera was bad; fourteen men and Lieutenant Campbell, of the 78th Highlanders, had died of it.

"The last accounts from Lucknow were dated the 14th of August, and reported 'all well.'"

LUCKNOW.

The following is an extract from a letter received from an Artillery officer at Calcutta, dated August 23:—

"Things are on the whole looking much brighter than when last I wrote. The telegraph communication has been restored to Benares, and the post-office now is open to Cawnpore. News has been just received that Lucknow is safe. General Havelock, although he could not reach the place, has saved it. The enemy went out to oppose him, and the garrison, taking advantage of this, immediately sallied out, took a large quantity of provisions, and went back again all right. The enemy, finding that there was then no chance of starving them out for a long time, and knowing by experience that they would not easily be forced out, began to quarrel among themselves and to move off. Colonel Inglis, of the 32nd Queen's, now commands at Lucknow: he has done good service."

DELHI.

The following are extracts from a narrative of occurrences in Delhi written by a native residing within the walls of the city. The undated portion appears to have been written about the middle of June:—

"The third day (after the declaration of the revolt) the King's Sowaree passed through the city. A proclamation was issued for the bazaar people to open their shops, and arrangements were made by the King's authorities for the protection of the city. Mirza Moghul was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and Mirza Aboo Bukur General of the cavalry. The King furnishes supplies to the troops at his own expense. He has not been put in possession of the Delhi treasury; it is

at present under the custody of the Tilungas, or infantry. 20,000 rs. have been received from the Goorgaon treasury.

"No one buried the corpses of the Christians who had been slain; for three days they remained in the streets and before their houses. Afterwards the King ordered the sweepers to collect and throw them into the Jumna. It is said that the King did not instigate the rebels to take possession of the fort.

"Besides the Poorbeas, a large body of Mahometans have assembled to fight for religion. The King has given kettle-drums and flags to the Goojurs, with orders to plunder and kill the European forces. About 1000 of them have collected. About a week ago a fakier was seized by the rebels and taken before the King; they gave out that he was Sir Henry Lawrence, and had come as a spy; that formerly they had seen him in disguise at Lahore. The fakier was taken to the Lahore gate of the fort, and there put to death. The day before yesterday the King proposed to the rebels to nominate their officers from among their own tribe, in place of Mirza Sooltan, Aboo Bakur, and others. They declined doing so, saying that until they conquered the European forces from Umballa and Kurnaul they would not accept of the appointments. Since yesterday guns and large supplies of ammunition are taken to Subseemundee. A party of 400 or 500 sowars have come in from Cawnpore, and have encamped near the Cashmere Masjid. The numerical strength of the rebels up to this date is 7000. Parties of fifty and a hundred join daily. It is said the troops at Alliguh, Julesna, and Mynpooree have mutinied. The European officers have fled. The following is a statement of sums brought by the rebels into the city from the different treasuries:—From Muttra, 2,17,000; from Rohituk, 1,10,000; from Boolund Sahur, 64,000; from Goorgaon, 20,000; from Hissar, 1,19,000; total, 5,30,000.

"The above is in addition to the amount in the Delhi treasury, which has not been touched by the King. The latter has forced the city bankers to advance him money, saying that he would repay out of his stipend one lac of rupees. On the 2nd of June a great battle was fought. Thousands of rebels were killed. The British forces were victorious. On the 9th of June another action took place, and hundreds of the mutineers were killed and wounded. On the 10th the action continued, and lasted till late in the evening. Since yesterday the shells from the British camp fall in the city, but as yet no lives have been lost. The rebels, although they have no commander, fight bravely. They, however, receive no reinforcements, and are daily diminishing in number; whereas the strength of the British forces continues to increase. It is said that two Europeans dressed as natives came into the fort with an intention of blowing up the powder magazine. They were detected and killed. Twenty carts, laden with supplies for Europeans, consisting of liquor, cheroots, loaves of bread, &c., were plundered and brought by the Goojurs. Rajah Ajeet Singh, nephew of the Rajah of Putteala, was seized by the rebels and taken before the King. The latter has given Ajeet Singh a good reception. The street gates of the city are kept closed. No one goes out of doors. A shell from the British camp fell and burst in the Chandnee Chowk, which killed and wounded many people.

June 25.—Actions are fought as usual, but nothing decisive has as yet taken place. From 100 to 200 men of the rebels are killed daily. No information is obtainable of the losses in the British forces. Firing of guns and musketry kept up all night. Shells are thrown in the city and fort, which has caused the destruction of many buildings near the Cashmere and Cabul gates, and some lives have been lost. The Nusseerabad brigade of mutineers came in two days ago. It is said that the rebels from Jullundur and Neemuch will be in here shortly. Buldeo Brahmin, duraga of the bridge over the Jumna, was seized by the rebels, being suspected of intriguing with the English. His head was cut off and suspended to a tree near the Kotwalee Chouboutra. The next day it was taken down by the sweepers and thrown into the Jumna. The bridge over the Hindun is broken; many of the prisoners who escaped from the gaol have left the city, others have joined the badmashes; many of the latter have been apprehended. The Goojurs have plundered and burnt down Secunderabad, and they commit depredations on the road. There is not a single European or Christian now within the walls of Delhi.

"June 27.—Two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and artillery, which were on their way from Bareilly to Delhi, after crossing the Ganges, were informed that European forces were assembling at Meerut. This induced them to go to that place. A portion of the British troops before Delhi have marched via Bagput to Meerut. None of the rebels in the city have gone to Meerut. It is said that a great battle will take place there. About two or three days ago a 'muhawut' with an elephant from the British camp came to the King, saying that he was so much annoyed by the Europeans that he made his escape. The King ordered the elephant to be kept in the Peekhana and took the muhawut into his service. For two or three days the muhawut went about examining the different places in the fort, and then suddenly disappeared. It is supposed that he was a spy from the British camp, as, since the day he left the fort shells are continually thrown on the palace, part of which is demolished. The Europeans have sacked Subseemundee, and burnt the surrounding villages, as the inhabitants refused to give them supplies. The night before last a shell fell in Cheelpoor, and killed a stonemason's wife. Every one is in a state of anxiety, and business is at a stand. May God grant that matters may terminate well! There is no likelihood, however, of tranquillity being speedily restored. The elephant which was brought from the British camp the King has offered at the shrine of Jootub Sha.

"July 11.—Traders have commenced opening the bazaar. The report which has gone abroad of grain selling here at five seers for the rupee is wrong; wheat is sold at thirty seers, and gram thirty-five for the rupee. The mutineers pay ready cash for everything they purchase. Plundering has ceased in the city. The shells from the British camp cause great destruction. God knows what will happen the day the English assault Delhi. The rebels are from 15,000 to 16,000 strong in the city. It is said the European forces, including Sikhs, amount to upwards of 6000. No news has as yet reached this place of the expected battle at Meerut.

"July 22.—The other day the King sent for the Soubadar Bahadour, who commands the troops in the fort, and desired him either to remove him out of the fort or do something to stop the British shelling, which was very destructive. The Soubadar begged the King to remain in the fort another day, and that during that time he would devise means to put a stop to the shelling. Early the next morning the Soubadar, with a party of 1000 Poorbeas (natives of the Eastern provinces), armed only with swords and muskets, attacked the British troops. They fought desperately, but the European and Sikh troops, who were about 10,000 strong and were on the alert, opened a fire of grape on the Soubadar. With the exception of a few men the whole of his party were destroyed. After a day or two the Poorbeas, in a body, waited on the King and begged that, in consideration of their sacrificing their lives and those of their families in his service, he would prohibit the killing of bullocks and goats in the Eed. The King agreed to do so. A party of Mahometans, who were in opposition to the Poorbeas, placed a guard at a well in the Begum's garden, with orders not to let the Poorbeas draw water. When the Poorbeas heard this they came to take water by force, which caused a disturbance, and people were killed on both sides. If anything takes place between the Mahometans and Poorbeas on the Eed day, Delhi will soon fall into the hands of the English. It is reported that the Poorbeas sent a message to the Rajah of Putteala, inquiring why he was assisting the English, and telling him not to do so; otherwise, on the establishment of the King's authority and the extinction of the English, he should be the first person to suffer for it. The Rajah sent an answer that it required an age to remove the English, and that it was folly on their part to wait for that event; that whenever they took the trouble to come to his place he would be ready to meet them. The Rajah of Putteala has sent a large force to join the British troops before Delhi."

MEERUT.

The following harrowing account of the scenes enacted by the rebels at Meerut has been forwarded by Corporal Woodward, in the Carabincers, to his sister, resident in the neighbourhood of Exeter:—

"Meerut, June 2.

"Dear Sister,—I write to you now, as I am in the midst of many foes, and may not have the opportunity of sending to you again, as the country is in a state of mutiny. All the native army have mutinied against the British, and the rebels have joined them; so we are in very hot quarters. We have to be out night and day, as the natives are much stronger in number than we are, and they always make their attack in the night. I am under orders to be off to Delhi forthwith; they are at it up to their throats, as there is but 400 of us to face six or seven thousand, and there is no quarter shown to us but death. I have just come in from a vedette party, where we had to face seventy-four runaway soldiers; they had all their arms and ammunition. We were very few in number (about twenty), and they fled into a thick

wood, where we could not get with our horses, and they got behind trees and other places, and opened fire upon us. I can assure you the bullets came whistling past my head till they made me wink. We had to dismount and follow them into the wood. Then came the struggle; blood was flying like rain. One of my comrades was stabbed through the heart with a bayonet, and several more wounded. I had the top of my helmet blown off by a bullet, and my horse was wounded in the shoulder, but not very severely. We over-ran them at last, and killed every man; but the heat and the sickness of the heart were dreadful, as we could not obtain any water for some time. News arrives every day from Delhi, where some of our troops are, and every letter brings news of many poor fellows being killed. My sergeant-major and four or five others of my troop have been killed, and I have to go to fill up their place, so I may be dead before this letter leaves this country; but I hope I shall have the pleasure of sending a few more black swine to kingdom come. I feel mad to kill them, for they have mutilated all the poor women of our colour in a barbarous manner; in fact, too bad to mention. If you had seen the sights that I have seen you would die with shame. They cut a poor little girl belonging to the riding-master of the 3rd Light Cavalry into square inches of flesh—alive, poor thing!—who could not defend herself. They set fire to all the officers' houses, and burnt everything. We were all sitting at tea one Sunday evening when the alarm was given to turn out immediately. My regiment, with the 60th Rifles, and some artillery, were all that was there; but we went as hard as our horses could carry us; and some of our horses had never been saddled before, so you can see we had pretty tight work to stick upon them; but that was no time nor place to think of falling off, so we drove them into the jungle with little trouble, but we could not see them—they would not face us. I and five men took five prisoners the next morning, and one I killed. He asked me to give him some water; and whilst I was pulling my flask from under my arm he thrust a sword-stick at my breast, but the horse shied, and saved my life; so you see the dangers of this life. But fighting is the delight of a soldier; we never think of being killed; all we think of is killing. I have had my sword ground to-day, which will split a man in two halves if I can get a fair slap at him; and we spare no man—nothing but women and children. I have not heard from Sally. Now, don't you think it very unkind of her? But never fear: I hope to meet her again yet, if I cut my way through this war. If I do not, good by to you all. Give my love to everybody. And now I'm off to the field as soon as the trumpet sounds. I have written this with all my belts on. So good by, my dearest sister. From your affectionate brother, Corporal Woodward."

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.—NUJOOR JEWARREE'S STORY.

The writer of the following is described as one of our spies. He belongs to the 1st Native Infantry, and is said to be a most intelligent man:—

"When the mutiny broke out at Cawnpore he was with three companies of his regiment, the 1st, or Gillis Pultun, at Banda. On the breaking out of the sepoys at Banda, Nujoor Jewarree saved the life of a Mr. Duncan and his wife (Mr. Duncan was a writer, and instructed this man in English), by concealing them in his hut, and afterwards reporting to the Rajah that they were willing to turn Musulmans. For this the sepoy fell into ill odour with his comrades, and when the mutineers marched into Cawnpore the Nana took away all he had (about 300 rs.) and confined him with four more sepoys in the same house with the Europeans. At the fight of Futtehpore he was released by the Nana, went back to the Gunde Nuddee, and thence came over to the English. His account of the Nana's treacherous attack on the boats and the escape and recapture of one of the boats is as follows:—

"When the Nana's guns opened on the boat in which Wheeler Sahib, the General, was (it has now been fully ascertained from servants and others who were with the English party that General Wheeler was not dead before the massacre, but was put wounded on board the boat), he cut its cable and dropped down the river. Some little way down the boat got stuck near the shore. The infantry and guns came up and opened fire. The large gun they could not manage, not knowing how to work the elevating screw, and did not use it. With the small gun they fired grape tied up in bags, and the infantry fired with their muskets. This went on all day. It did not hurt the Sahib-log much. They returned the fire with their rifles from the boat, and wounded several of the sepoys on the bank, who therefore drew off towards evening. The sepoys procured a very big boat, into which they all got, and dropped down the river upon the Sahibs' boat. Then the Sahibs fired again with their rifles and wounded more sepoys in the boat, and they drew off and left them. At night came a great rush of water in the river, which floated off the Sahibs' boat, and they passed on down the river, but, owing to the storm and the dark night, they only proceeded three or four koss. In the meantime intelligence of the Sahibs' defence had reached the Nana, and he sent off that night three more companies of the native regiment (1st Oude Infantry), and surrounded the Sahib's boat, and so took them and brought them back to Cawnpore. Then came out of that boat 60 Sahibs, and 25 mem-Sahibs, and four children—one boy and three half-grown girls. The Nana then ordered the mem-Sahibs to be separated from the Sahibs to be shot by the Gillis Pultun (1st Bengal Native Infantry), but they said, 'We will not shoot Wheeler Sahib, who has made our Pultun's name great, and whose son is our Quartermaster; neither will we kill the Sahib-log. Put them in prison.' Then said the Nadire Pultun, 'What word is this? Put them in prison! we will kill the male.' So the Sahib-log were seated on the ground, and two companies of the Nadire Pultun placed themselves over against them, with their muskets ready to fire. Then said one of the mem-Sahibs—the doctor's wife she was, I don't know his name, but he was either superintending surgeon or medical storekeeper—'I will not leave my husband; if he must die I will die with him.' So she ran and sat down behind her husband, clasping him round the waist. Directly she said this the other mem-Sahibs said, 'We will also die with our husbands,' and they all went and sat down beside their husbands. Then their husbands said, 'Go back,' but they would not. Whereupon the Nana ordered his soldiers, and they going in pulled them forcibly away, seizing them by the arm; but they could not pull away the doctor's wife, who there remained. Then, just as the sepoys were going to fire, the padre (chaplain) called out to the Nana and requested leave to read prayers before they died. The Nana granted it. The padre's bonds were unlocked so far as to enable him to take a small book out of his pocket, from which he read; but all this time one of the Sahib-logs, who was shot in the arm and leg, kept crying out to the sepoys, 'If you mean to kill us, why don't you set about it quickly and get the work done? Why delay?' After the padre had read a few prayers he shut the book, and the Sahib-log shook hands all round. Then the sepoys fired. One Sahib rolled one way, one another, as they sat, but they were not dead, only wounded; so they went in and finished them off with swords. After this the whole of the women and children (that is, including those taken out of other boats), to the number of 122, were taken away to the yellow house, which was your hospital. This was the Bithoor Rajah's house in the civil lines, where I and four more sepoys were confined, and where I had the opportunity of talking to the sergeant-major's wife. After this, when we (sepoys) were taken down with the Nana to Futtehpore, the women and children were taken away to the house where they were afterwards murdered.

"Were any of our women dishonoured by the Nana or his people? None that I know of, excepting in the case of General Wheeler's youngest daughter, and about this I am not certain. This was her circumstance. As they were taking the mem-Sahibs out of the boat a sowar (cavalry man) took her away with him to his house. She went quietly, but at night she rose and got hold of the sowar's sword. He was asleep; his wife, his son, and his mother-in-law were sleeping in the house with him. She killed them all with the sword, and then she went and threw herself down the well behind the house. In the morning, when people came and found the dead in the house, the cry was, 'Who has done this?' Then a neighbour said that in the night he had seen some one go and throw himself in the well. They went and looked, and there was Missee Baba, dead and swollen."

A correspondent adds:—

"I have seen the fearful slaughter-house, and also saw one of the 1st N.I. men, according to order, wash up part of the blood which stains the floor before hanging. The quantities of dresses, clogged thickly with blood, children's frocks, frills, and ladies' under-clothing of all kinds, also boys' trousers, leaves of Bibles, and of one book in particular, which seems to have been strowed over the whole place, called 'Preparation for Death,' also broken daguerreotype cases only, lots of them, and hair, some nearly a yard long; bonnets all bloody, and one or two shoes. I picked up a bit of paper with on it 'Ned's hair, with love,' and opened and found a little bit tied up with ribbon. The first fellows that went in, I believe, saw the bodies with their

arms and legs sticking out through the ground. They had all been thrown in a heap in the well."

BENGAL AND THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The following is written by a gentleman in the Bengal Civil Service:—

"Calcutta, August 23.

"When I last wrote ARRAN had just been relieved by Major Eyre and the detachment of the 5th. Since that Koor Singh has been well thrashed at Jugdespore and driven to the south. He has committed some plundering about Sasseram, and is said to have betaken himself, with a small rabble of followers, to Rotas or its neighbourhood. Order will, I trust, soon be restored in the Shahabad district.

"In GYA there has been nothing more than what would occur anywhere at any time if all the civil authorities were suddenly to withdraw, as was there and elsewhere done under orders. The thieves and robbers of the neighbourhood plundered the kutcheries and some private houses, and those who had grudges against their neighbours began to hope and prepare for an opportunity of vengeance. But all this has been arrested by the prompt return of the authorities. I do not think that we shall have any more serious matter in the Gya district.

"MOZUFFERPORE, which was as quiet and unthreatened as Calcutta, has escaped wonderfully, and the authorities having returned, all is going well. The gaol and treasury guards did their duty stoutly, and the townspeople stood up for themselves. There were some sixteen of Holmes's sowars in the place, who were too few to have attempted mischief if the civilians had remained. When these latter were ordered away the sowars robbed their stables of all their horses and made off. They tried to liberate the prisoners and to plunder the treasury, but were fired on and driven back by the guards. They tried to do a little loot, also, in the town, but were beaten by the townspeople. Nine lacs of rupees were in the treasury, and all has remained safe.

"CHUPPRA was abandoned with somewhat more reason, because it was really threatened by a strong party of Holmes's Irregular Horse. Still the flight was very hasty and precipitate, and, had a little more courage existed, it is probable that the station might never have been abandoned. There has been no outrage and no plunder there, because of the spirit and loyalty of a Mahometan Resident, well known in those parts, and (hitherto) always doubted—a certain Cazez Ramzan Alee. He assumed the command on the departure of the Europeans, kept everything quiet and loyal, and has since delivered over his charge, prisoners and all, in perfect order to the returned civilians. He and others who have similarly behaved will, you may be sure, be handsomely rewarded.

"At PATNA all is in order.

"All the RAMGHUR Battalion (except the cavalry) have mutinied and driven off the authorities; but the country and the zemindars are thoroughly quiet and loyal. The following is a sketch of the state of affairs in these districts:—

"RANCHER or DOREMDA.—The civil and military authorities were obliged to retreat, having remained till the latest moment. The mutineers, having four guns with them, have remained at Doremda, from some motive not yet understood. Some say they are waiting for the arrival of their out detachments from the other stations before proceeding westward; some that they are endeavouring, vainly, to get some local zemindar to join and head them. They are viewed with no kind of sympathy by the people; and, if we could move speedily upon them, would be scattered. But our want of men and means has hitherto prevented us (most unfortunately) from taking the prompt measures so greatly required for the occasion. A brigade is, however, in preparation, and will march some time this week via the Grand Trunk road and Hazareebagh.

"At HAZAREEBAGH there was a detachment of the 8th Native Infantry. These mutinied and committed some destruction, the prisoners here as everywhere else being released. The mutineers have gone off (no one yet knows whither), and the commissioner is about to reoccupy Hazareebagh with a small party of Rattray's Sikh Corps.

"At PEURULIA (Maunbhoon) the small detachment of the Ramghur Battalion mutinied and went off, after plundering and destroying the houses and part of the town.

"CHYERASSA (Singbloom) was hastily abandoned, before any show of mutiny had taken place. But the Rajah of Serakheela, a powerful and very loyal Rajah of that country, has stepped forward to protect the station, and, as far as we know, has entirely succeeded. Both Peurulia and Chyerassa will be immediately reoccupied by civil officers, backed by a small force of Sikhs.

"From BHAGULPORE, which is quite quiet, the 5th Irregular Cavalry have decamped without beat of drum. They have gone to Dooghur and Rohnee, and thence towards Gya, where they will fall into a trap, as they know not that Gya is reoccupied both by Europeans and Sikhs. These runaways tried to raise the 32nd Native Infantry at Bowsee, but, wonderful to say, were resisted and fired upon. They have plundered a little here and there. I fear, from the wretched weakness of our means, they will contrive to get away to the westward uninjured.

"The Santhals are perfectly quiet.

"At JULPOGOREE the 73rd Native Infantry and two troops of the 11th Irregular Cavalry are a subject of much anxiety. There have been several attempts to get up a mutiny, but on each occasion the persons concerned have been apprehended and sent away prisoners. On the last occasion a Brahmin sepoy of the 73rd armed himself and defied authority, calling upon the other sepoys to join him and destroy the Feringhees. At the order of the officer of the day he was shot without hesitation by a party of the quarter guard, and his body thrown into the Teesta.

"All the rest of Bengal is quiet.

"The opium advances are about to be made, and we look for quiet and good order to ensue the crop. With very few exceptions the zemindars of our provinces are very loyal, and the people in no way disposed to tumult."

THE ALLEGED DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL REID.—As the death of Major-General Reid, lately in command before Delhi, has been more than once reported in the newspapers, we are happy to state that a letter received from his daughter from Ferozepore, dated the 13th of August, affirms that General Reid had reached Simla, and had improved in health.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—On this subject the *Observer* of Monday last has the following:—"We do not pretend to be in the secrets of the Cabinet. But what need be secrets no longer are the announcements that the standard for recruits for regiments of the line is reduced to the lowest limit which it reached during the Russian war; that a further addition of 5000 men is held in readiness to embark for India—that is to say, four battalions of infantry, and two of cavalry; and, further, that 10,000 more of the militia are to be embodied, in addition to the 15,000 already designated for garrison duty to supply the drain upon the troops of the line sent to the East. It will be remembered that at the very eve of the prorogation of Parliament an Act was passed to enable the Queen to embody the whole of the militia force of the United Kingdom, if necessary. At the same time a sum of £200,000 was voted to aid in the payment of so much of this force as was likely to be required. At that time it was supposed that from 10,000 to 15,000 men would be required of the militia. It is now found that a larger number will be wanted, and the Government are resolved to call out the requisite quantity."

STEAM-TRAIN FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE

INDIAN RIVERS, BY MR. BOURNE, C.E.

Of all measures of improvement requiring to be carried out in India there is none of more pressing importance, or that would be productive of benefits more momentous, than the navigation of the great rivers by steam. The Ganges, the Indus, and the Godavery, with their numerous tributaries, form a vast network of internal communication extending over a large part of India; and a reference to the map will show what an extended system of internal transport would be afforded if those rivers were to be navigated by steam in an effectual manner. The rivers of India, however, in common with most of the rivers of tropical countries, are shallow during the dry season; and, as Lord Palmerston lately remarked in Parliament, any one who concluded, from the imposing display which these rivers make upon the map, that they could, therefore, be ascended far into the interior by steam-vessels of the ordinary description, would fall into serious error. But, by employing vessels of a draught of water not exceeding two feet, the Ganges and the Indus may be ascended nearly to the base of the Himalaya, and the Godavery into the heart of Berar; and, by the species of steam-train proposed by Mr. Bourne for the navigation of the Indian rivers, this light draught of water is reconciled with a very large carrying power for either passengers or cargo. This desideratum is attained by placing the commodities which require to be conveyed, not in the steamer herself, which would sink her too deeply in the water, but in a string of barges of



BOURNE'S STEAM-TRAIN FOR THE NAVIGATION OF INDIAN RIVERS.

light draught, towed by the steamer in the same manner as the carriages of a railway train are towed by the locomotive. It will be obvious how effectually such trains upon the water will satisfy the most pressing locomotive wants of India, where the necessity is not so much for very high rates of speed as for very cheap modes of transport at a moderate one; and it is well known that water carriage is cheaper than any other. Then, again, unlike railways, the rivers can be made available at once. They do not require to be made, they involve no expense in their maintenance, and they cannot be rooted up or destroyed by a hostile force. At the present moment the wide distribution of such vessels upon the Indian rivers would have been of incalculable service. So far back as 1849 Mr. Bourne showed that each of his steam-trains would be able to carry 1000 men, besides accoutrements, stores, and ammunition, from Calcutta to Delhi in fourteen days; and he proposed to establish such vessels upon the principal Indian rivers, if the East India Company would extend to the enterprise a very moderate amount of encouragement which he then requested. But this the East India Company at the time refused to do. They have now, however, granted all that was then proposed; but the concession comes too late to have saved the women and children who might have escaped by these vessels had they been in existence previous to the mutiny; and too late also to have enabled troops to have been concentrated with such rapidity upon any point as would have led to the first symptoms of mutiny being immediately put down. The past cannot be recalled; but, seeing the pressing necessity which now exists for such vessels upon the rivers, it is to be hoped that the supineness and stupidity of the past will be some warning for the future, and that adequate efforts to put steam-trains upon the rivers in sufficient numbers, and at the earliest possible time, will now be made. No doubt the Government has a few vessels of its own, both on the Ganges and the Indus; upon the Ganges, moreover, there are two small companies owning steamers which have been plying successfully for some years past. But, although these companies have been returning from 30 to 40 per cent to their shareholders, they have never been able to reach any considerable extension; and it is quite indispensable, before the navigation of the rivers can be carried out on such a scale of magnitude as to relieve sensibly the wants of the country, or can be accomplished with such efficiency as will be possible by enlisting European

science in the solution of the problem, the matter must be taken up by a powerful English company instead of by a small Indian one; and this cannot be done without Government assistance. Now, seeing that it is quite impossible that the effectual navigation of the rivers can be any longer postponed, it is necessary that the East India Company should give whatever

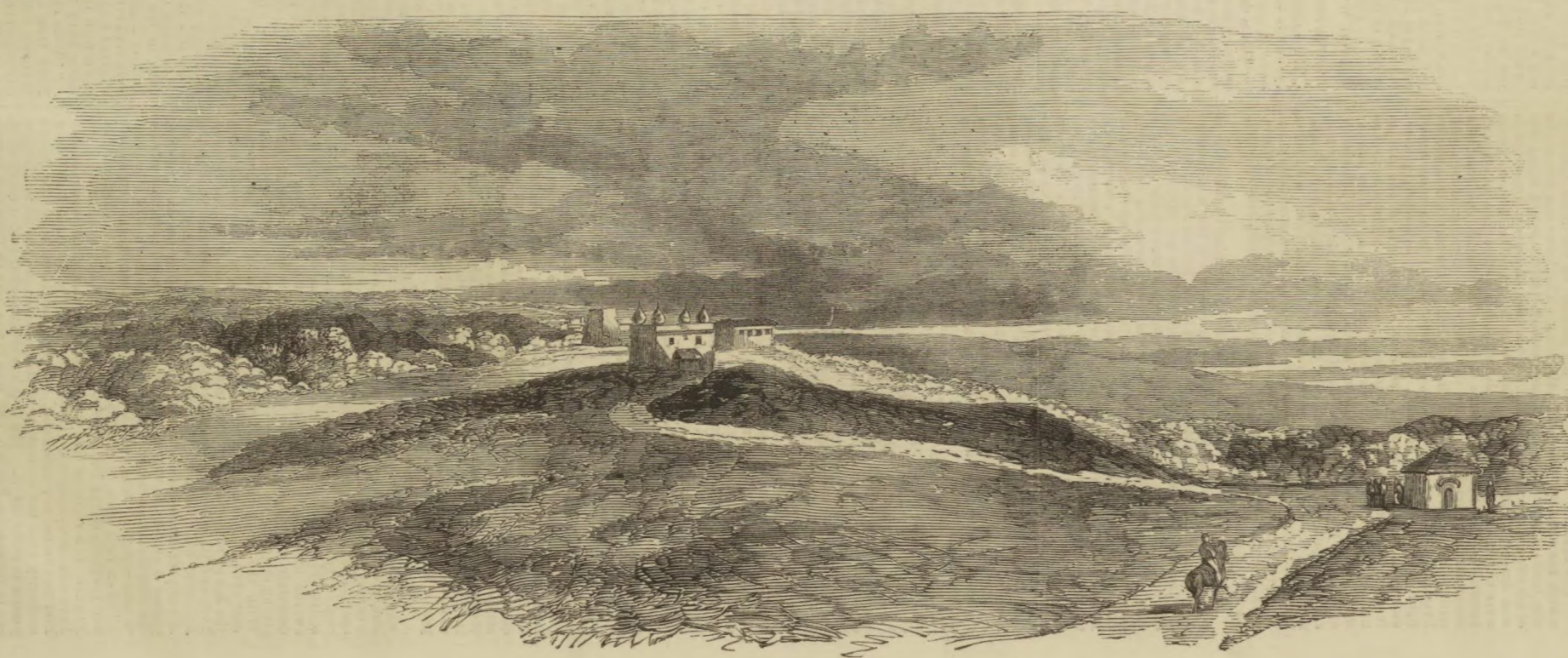
assistance may be necessary to have the work properly carried out without delay. Unless this is done, the East India Company will only be repeating their former mistake, when they refused to encourage the navigation of the rivers—a mistake to which much of the disaster which has since taken place in India must in truth be imputed.

The species of steam-trains which Mr. Bourne, from his personal examinations of the Indian rivers, found would be best adapted to surmount the special difficulty of the navigation, is represented in the Engraving above as bombarding a place on the banks of the river; and most of the large towns and military stations of India are situated on or near some great river.

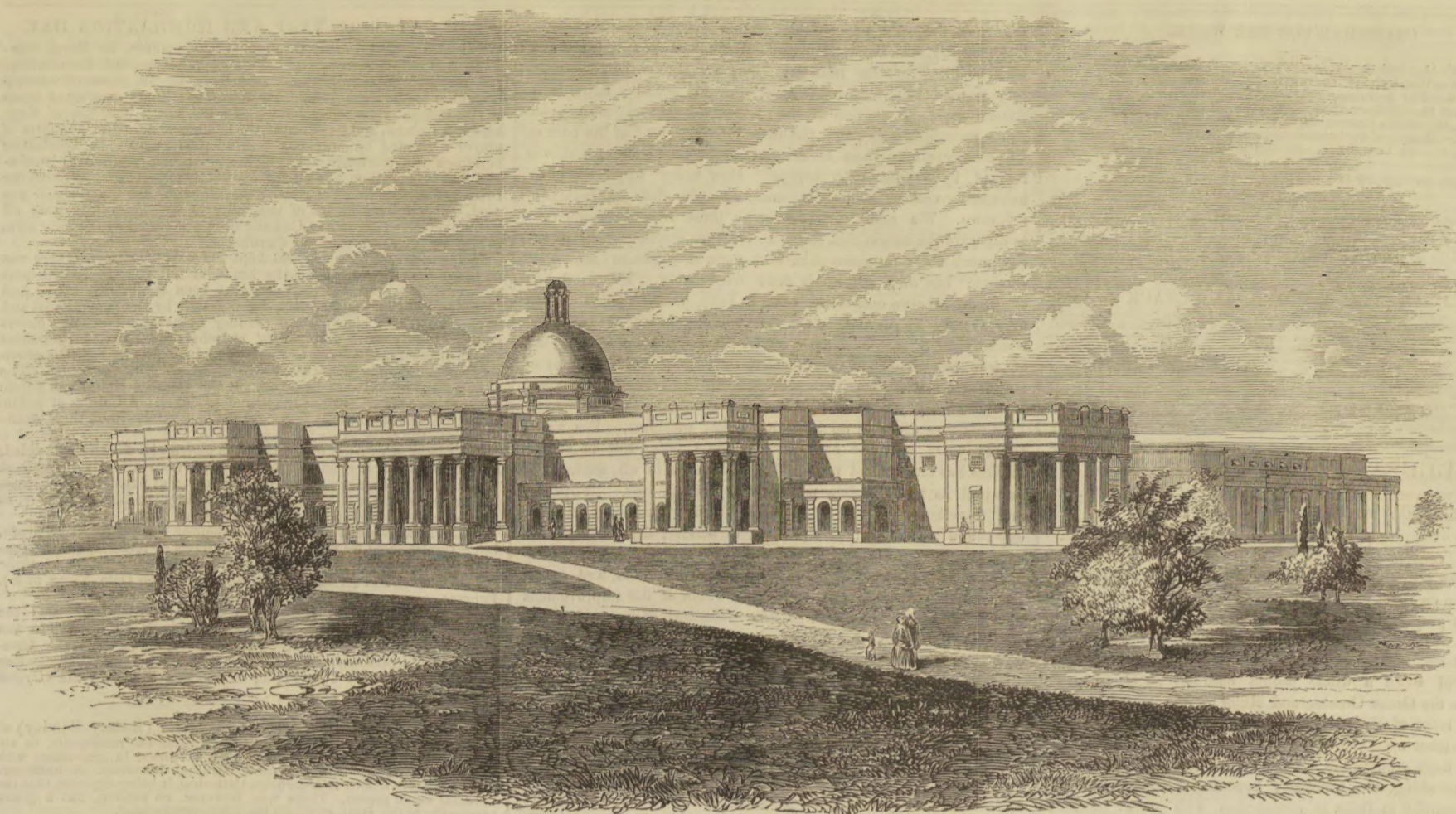
Besides being able to carry large numbers of soldiers and large quantities of cargo, these trains would each be able to carry about thirty guns. Captain Hall, late of the *Nemesis*, has gone carefully into this question, and he reports that Mr. Bourne's trains will constitute the best possible species of gun-boat for shallow water; and this function can be performed without impairing their efficiency in other respects. We are glad to find that the Oriental Inland Steam Company is about to establish such trains of vessels in India, under an arrangement with the Government which will guarantee a minimum return of ten per cent to the shareholders. The draught of water of the train is two feet; and it is found from experimental trials which have already been made that it can be steered and guided even in very shallow water with the greatest facility. During war such vessels will render invaluable service, and will realise handsome returns in Government employment; and, when the period of disturbance is past, they will afford the best possible mode of conveyance for the cotton, sugar, flax, wool, and other valuable productions of the interior to the coast; and an equally eligible mode of conveying British manufactures from the coast to the interior. Such vessels widely spread over India would, in addition to their other benefits, constitute a sort of river police, and would aid in tranquillising the country after the more rampant characteristics of the mutiny have been put down.

BEFORE DELHI

THE accompanying View was sketched by an obliging Correspondent in July last. It shows the Observatory, Mosque, and Hindoo Rao, as seen from the Flagstaff Tower—the three objects nearly in the centre. Near the Observatory is our Left Battery, and beyond it are the suburbs of Kissengunge, Baharpore, and Subseemundee; and extended from the latter to the right are gardens, below which is shown the position of the great trunk road to Kurnaul, to which the roads shown in the foreground lead from the Flagstaff Tower, the point whence the view was sketched.



BEFORE DELHI: THE OBSERVATORY, ETC., FROM THE FLAGSTAFF TOWER.



THE THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE AT AGRA.

KHYBEREE VOLUNTEER.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for the accompanying Sketch of a class of natives of India who, a few months ago, only entered cantonments for the purposes of horse-stealing and murder, but are now flocking in hundreds to take service in defence of the British rule.

Touching upon the reinforcements we find the following suggestion in the *Morning Post* of Tuesday by a correspondent:—

It has been pretty clearly proved, with regard to the mutinies of our native troops, that the system of "caste," i.e., that of enrolling in one regiment men of one class only, Mussulmans, Hindoos, or Sikhs, must always render us liable to outbreaks, for, when regiments are thus composed, an offence to the prejudices of one man becomes an offence to all; and if we trace out the causes of this and all former mutinies we find "caste" the mainspring. By way of repeating the blunder, the East India Company are now raising 30,000 Sikhs, who will some day turn round on us, in the same way the Mahometans and Hindoos have now

Nungehar. The population of these mountains are notorious for their sanguinary and rapacious character, which leads them to plunder rather than benefit by the mineral wealth of their native mountains.

ROORKEE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I SEND you a Sketch that will probably be acceptable to many of your readers, as it is connected with scenes and events laying claim, at the present time, to a melancholy interest, and to which, in no ordinary degree, public attention must just now be drawn.

Soon after the news reached us of the first outbreak among the native troops at Meerut (distant from us about sixty miles) we naturally began to turn our thoughts to a suitable place of safety, in which to collect the women and children; and the "Workshops," represented in the accompanying View, appeared in every way most fitted to our purpose. Without delay the removal was effected, while guards and patrols were at once organised from among the Europeans resident in the station to protect the building, which soon began to assume a very military appearance, and to promise, humanly speaking, every means of security in the event of an attack. Nothing of the kind has, however, been attempted as yet, though it is more than probable the very precautions we have taken have served, in some measure, to keep the rebels at a distance; and now, to them, Delhi is the attracting point, and it appears very possible that, by the goodness of God, this place will be entirely preserved from those scenes of bloodshed and devastation which have brought misery into so many homes, and converted so many stations of the north-west into a wilderness of blackened and crumbling ruins.

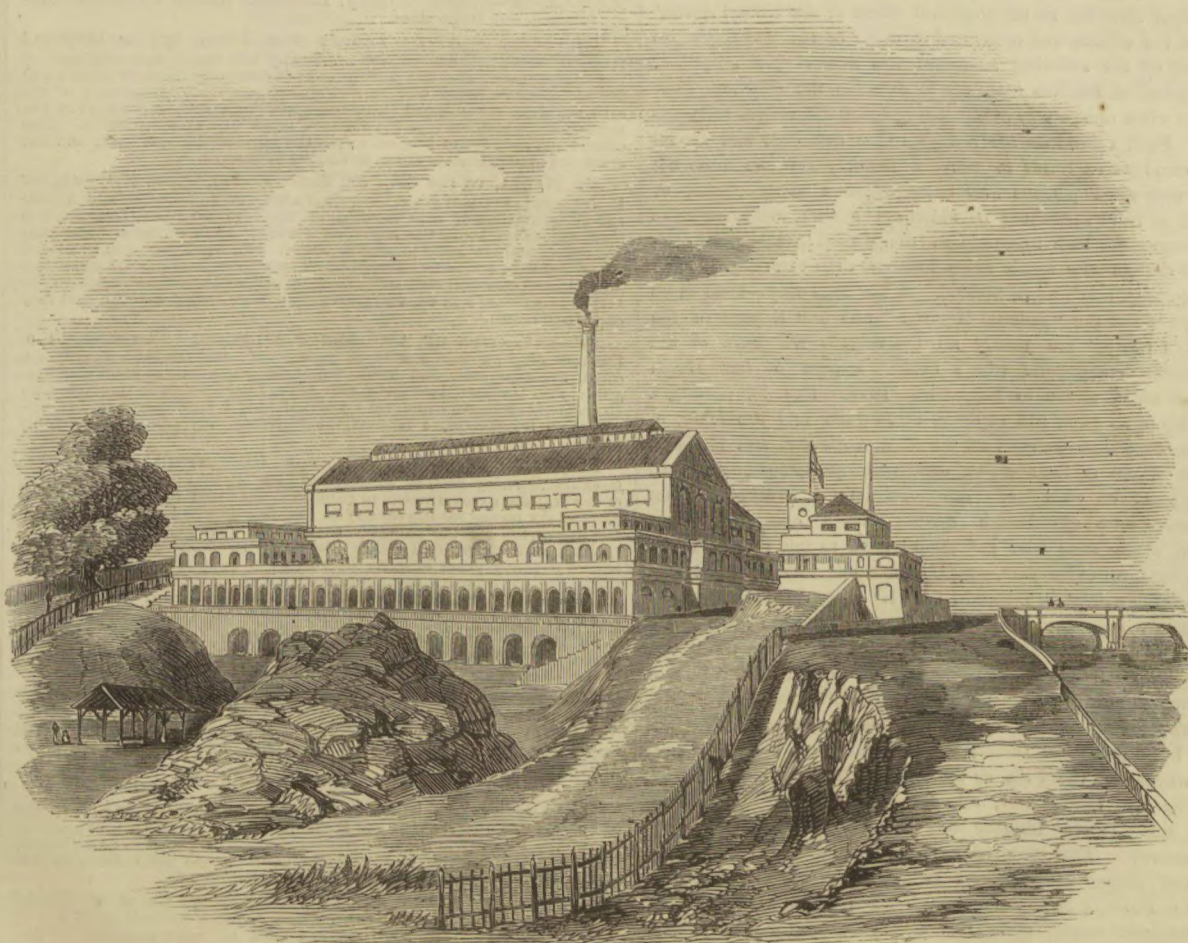
Roorkee itself is not wholly unknown either to you or your readers, and you will doubtless remember having noticed it in connection with the opening of the Ganges Canal, during the summer of 1854. I need, therefore, scarcely say that it is the head-quarters of the canal establishment. It is from the Europeans, both military and civil, attached to these two establishments, that our garrison has been almost entirely formed. Its original strength was about 120, but this number has been somewhat diminished of late by the departure of

officers and others who have been called away to join their respective regiments now gathering at Delhi. The women and children to whom protection is thus afforded number in all about 93, and these include the families of officers, non-commissioned officers, and of the civil community attached to the above-named establishments, as well as to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, whose head-quarters are also located here.

The main building, which occupies the central and by far the greater portion of the view, has only recently been erected, and still remains incomplete as to its internal arrangements. Its size and position make it a very imposing object when seen from the aqueduct over the Solani River, near the commencement of which the sketch is taken. The structure is entirely composed of brick, with an iron roof of great lightness, covered with corrugated sheets of the same metal, giving to the whole a very English and railway-station-like appearance.

To the right is seen the workshop, as originally constructed in 1849, which, together with its chimney, presents a striking contrast to its modern and more imposing rival. And further still to the right is a portion of the bridge which crosses the canal and unites the station with the native town on the opposite bank. Behind the large tree to the extreme left may be perceived the commencement of earthworks, which are being thrown up to give additional security to that portion of the inclosure, while the immediate foreground is occupied by a storeyard for timber and other materials used in the various branches of manufacture for which the workshops are available. These include cast-iron work of all descriptions, as well as the construction of engines and machinery, repairs of mathematical instrument, &c., &c., which gave employment before the recent outbreak to nearly 800 hands.

[The selection of Roorkee as the head-quarters of the canal establishment, and for the erection of the necessary workshops, model-rooms, and offices, has tended to convert a small village into a considerable European station. Here also has been established a college for the purpose of affording instruction in civil engineering to Europeans and natives, and which, as a mark of respect to the memory of its founder, has been designated "The Thomason College."]



ROORKEE: THE WORKSHOPS.



KHYBEREE VOLUNTEER FOR THE INFANTRY.

one. The only remedy would be to mix up in each regiment a proportion of Beloochees, Afghans, Sikhs, and Ghoorkahs. These men will serve together, but dislike each other sufficiently to ensure three-fourths always acting on the side of the Government against the remainder. As a proof of this with Europeans, the French found the national battalions of their foreign legion a failure, but when amalgamated the force became of considerable service to them.

These people are natives of the Khyber mountains, in Eastern Afghanistan, which rise west of the plain of Peshawur, which they separate on the east from the plain of Jellalabad, and on the west from

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Canova died, 1822.
 MONDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed by Sir W. Walworth, 1381.
 TUESDAY, 13.—Fire Insurance due.
 WEDNESDAY, 14.—William Penn born, 1640. Battle of Jena, 1806.
 THURSDAY, 15.—Allan Ramsay born, 1686. Murat shot, 1815.
 FRIDAY, 16.—Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire, 1834.
 SATURDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda. Sir Philip Sidney killed, 1586.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 7 35 | 8 20 | 9 10 | 10 0 | 10 50 | 11 35 | 11 55 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 0 | 20 | 0 45 | 1 5 | 1 20 | 1 38 | 1 53 |

Will be ready on the 31st, price One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1858, containing splendid Engravings of Groups of Flowers Printed in Colours, Fine-Art Engravings, elegant Designs of the Months; Notes of the Months, Articles of the Calendar, Mahometan and Jewish Calendars for the Year, Length of the Seasons, the Calendar showing the Times of the Sun Rising and Setting in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; The Moon's Rising and Setting; Times of High Water; Astronomic Phenomena applicable to each Month; Illustrations of the Great Solar and other Eclipses; Diagrams illustrating the Appearance of the Heavens in the Evening of every Month in the Year; Queen and Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, Government and Law Officers and Officers, City Officers; Stamps, Taxes, Law and University Terms, &c., &c. The Astronomic Department by J. BLISS, Esq., of the Cambridge Observatory.—Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and by all Booksellers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1857.

THE most conspicuous event of the week was the solemn meeting of the people in our churches and chapels on Wednesday, uniting in one common expression of contrition for error, and supplicating, by prayer, the forgiveness and assistance of the Deity. One sentiment pervading a great nation, leading to one common and general act, is at all times remarkable; and it becomes almost awful when a whole people humbles itself in penitence before the Great Creator and Ruler of the Universe. On Wednesday most of the sermons preached were imbued with one spirit. The texts were principally taken from the Old Testament, as affording more appropriate words for the occasion than the New. Generally speaking, the preachers encouraged exertions to put down the anarchy in India in conjunction with proper humility before the throne of the Most High. They did not repudiate human means to attain this great end. They inspired courage and countenanced no faint-heartedness. Here and there allusions were made to some supposed blots in the policy of the East India Company, and some recommendations were given as to the future policy of the State. Charity to assist those who have suffered in India was warmly enforced and the patriotism of all was enlightened. On the whole, the sermons were well calculated to inspire the multitude with wisdom and stimulate their zeal. While the chastening hand of the Great Disposer of events is thus acknowledged, the Government is, if possible, to be strengthened. A movement has been initiated in Worcestershire for holding meetings in the several counties to express a determination to support the Government. At these the country gentlemen will no doubt suggest means for doing this effectually. For many months—perhaps for years—there will be a want of men to fill the ranks of the army, and in supplying that want no class of men can be more serviceable than the country gentlemen. They will no doubt make the attainment of this one of the objects for which they will meet together. A cause recommended by the ministers of all sects from their pulpits, supported by the country gentlemen, by the merchants and manufacturers, and heartily approved of by the bulk of the people, wants no element of success.

THE foundering at sea, off Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, of the *Central America*, a steam-packet, drowning more than four hundred souls, and of a Russian line-of-battle ship, in the upper part of the Baltic, with the loss of nearly a thousand (including many women and children), excite strong feelings of commiseration. We are not in possession of the particulars of the latter disaster; but the conduct of Captain Hernden, who commanded the *Central America*, an accomplished officer of the United States' Navy, of his officers and crew, and of many of the passengers, as described by the suffering survivors, was deserving of all praise. They exerted themselves manfully to preserve the ship and their lives, and when escape was impossible resigned themselves calmly to death. Such calamities are always to be deplored, and should excite our best exertions to prevent them. But we must not believe, with some persons who have forgotten many events, or have yet to learn something of maritime history, including some public journalists both here and in the United States, that disasters at sea are now much more frequent than formerly. They are, frequently, much more noticed. A few lines only—little more than a page—of the "Annual Register" and half a page of the "Naval History," are nearly all the records we have of the "lamentable catastrophe which befell" a part of our Baltic squadron on its return to England in 1811. The *St. George*, a great ship of 98 guns, the *Defence*, of 74 guns, and the *Hero*, of 74 guns, were then wrecked off the coast of Jutland and Holland, and the whole of their crews, except thirty persons, perished. Including the crew of the *Saldanha*, wrecked about the same time off Lough Swilley, when every soul was lost, the single man who got ashore alive to tell the mournful tale dying from exhaustion,—2000 officers and men of the British Navy were destroyed in December, 1811. They died battling with snowstorms, surging waves, falling masts, and breaking up ships—a greater number, we believe, than fell in the naval victories which secured us the supremacy of the ocean. Again, a very few pages of the "Register" suffice to describe the loss, in 1783, of a whole fleet of men-of-war and merchantmen, homeward-bound from the West Indies, off the Banks of Newfoundland. On this occasion the *Ville de Paris*, the *Ramirez*, the *Centaur*, the *Glorieux*, the *Hector*, all great ships, were lost at sea, with a considerable number of the merchant vessels under their convoy. The crew of the *Ramirez* was saved by the merchant ships in company with her; the crew of the *Ville de Paris*, except one man, picked up alive by a passing merchant vessel, after floating insensible for several days on a piece of the wreck; of the *Glorieux* and the *Centaur* all were lost except Captain Inglefield, of the latter, and eleven other persons. They were miraculously saved by throwing them-

selves, as the ship was sinking, into a small ill-provided boat. Cold, hungry, wet, their last biscuit eaten before they were rescued, with no drink but the rain-water they caught in their clothing, they succeeded in reaching Fayal after an arduous struggle of sixteen days. A portion of the crew of the *Hector*, after under going incredible sufferings, the men dropping dead at the pumps, while officers kept them at the work with sword and pistol, was rescued by a Dartmouth barque. How many ships, including merchant vessels, and how many people then perished, is unknown. We refer thus briefly to these two great disasters to dissipate the notion that losses at sea have increased. Ships are now much more numerous than they were, they put to sea in all seasons; but they are much more trustworthy. The total loss of life on our own coasts and seas, in 1856, was 521, or one-fourth only as many as perished in the month of December, 1811. Shipwrecks have become comparatively fewer, and marine disasters are of less magnitude, in consequence, partly, of the exertions of individuals and of societies to prevent them and rescue shipwrecked mariners.

In noticing disasters we must not forget successes. For about twenty years, to quote one example, the Cunard line of steam-packets has crossed and recrossed the Atlantic in all seasons, as punctual as mail-coaches, without one serious loss. Voyagers and travellers are now a great multitude, increasing day by day; and it is highly satisfactory to believe, from many such examples, in spite of a few contradictory instances, that ship captains and railway companies are improving in skill, and carrying their passengers in greater safety. Much of the improvement is due to the elaborate records now published of every disaster, though to this is also due the prevalent belief that losses at sea are now greater than before.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, have enjoyed the beautiful and bracing weather which has hitherto prevailed since the arrival of the Court in the Highlands. Never since the Queen first took up her residence at Balmoral has there been such a continuance of fine weather.

Her Majesty will leave Balmoral on Tuesday next, about nine o'clock, accompanied by the Prince Consort, to pay a long contemplated visit to the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo House, near Old Meldrum. The visit will be of a private character. Her Majesty will remain one night at Haddo House, and leave the following morning for Edinburgh, intending to remain at Holyrood Palace that night, and on Thursday will leave for Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES and General Codrington are expected in town from their continental tour on the 13th inst.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have been staying several days at Heaton Hall, near Manchester, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Wilton. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge joined the circle early in the week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have returned to town from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, at Beckett House, Farringdon, Berks.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, accompanied by his grandson, has visited Manchester and Liverpool during the week. The venerable Marquis appeared in excellent health.

The Earl Fitzhardinge continues in a very weak state of health, at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge has arrived at the Hanoverian Legation from Germany, to resume his diplomatic duties.

His Highness Prince Woronzow and suite have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

The Marquis of Bristol completed his eighty-eighth year on Friday (yesterday week), and marked the event by planting a cedar of Lebanon with his own hands at the entrance of the park at Ickworth, still displaying a wonderful degree of strength and activity for his great age.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE INDIAN STAFF.—The following (says the *United Service Gazette*) is the general staff for India, as decided on:—*Bengal*: The Commander-in-Chief—General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. Chief of the Staff—Major-General Mansfield. Lieutenant-Generals—Ashburnham and Beresford. Major-Generals—Windham, Cotton, Havelock, Michel (with troops from the Cape), Dupuis (Royal Artillery), a Major-General of Cavalry, and Straubenzee or Garrett, from China; the other to remain. Colonel Wetherall and the Hon.—Fakenham, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals. *Madras*: Lieutenant-General—Sir Patrick Grant. Major-General—Craigie. *Bombay*: Lieutenant-General—Somerset. Major-General—Sir Hugh Rose.

THE FIRST BODY OF TROOPS FOR INDIA by the Overland route embarked at Southampton on Friday last week, and consisted of two companies of the Royal Engineers, numbering thirteen officers and 235 non-commissioned officers and privates.—Two companies of the 37th Regiment stationed at Malta have received orders to embark by the next packet which conveys the outward India mail to Alexandria. The officers and men are to proceed across the territory *en bourgeois*, and the arms and accoutrements are to be carried in cases.

AT MALTA, on the 30th ult. Major Lugan, Captain Brown, Sir R. Douglas, Lieuts. Wilnot, Traget, Parkinson, and Clarke, and Assistant-Surgeon Griffin, with 200 men of the 57th Regiment, embarked in plain clothes on board the *Ripon*, en route to Aden via Suez, their arms and accoutrements being packed in boxes. The band played in honour of them, and they went down accompanied by a large concourse of spectators. The men seemed delighted with their plain clothes, and appeared in the very best spirits, and on embarking they were loudly cheered, and they cheered in return.

AUGMENTATION OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS.—The strength of the following regiments now at home—viz., 4th Dragoon Guards, 5th ditto, 1st Dragoons, 2nd ditto, 3rd Light Dragoons, 4th ditto, 6th Dragoons, 10th Hussars, 11th ditto, 13th Light Dragoons, 15th Hussars, 16th Lancers—is ordered to be made up to 8 troops, 9 staff sergeants, 21 sergeants, 9 trumpeters, 8 farriers, 21 corporals, 545 privates, 425 troop horses.

REDUCING THE STANDARD FOR RECRUITING.—We believe (says the *Morning Post*) we are correct in stating that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to reduce the standard for recruiting from five feet six inches for the cavalry to five feet five inches, and from five feet five inches for the infantry to five feet four inches. The age for recruits, which at present stands at eighteen to twenty-five, is to be extended to thirty years of age. Recruiting is proceeding most satisfactorily, the Government having obtained for the last six weeks one thousand men a week. Under the new regulations it is hoped that this may be doubled.

IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH, about 1000 extra hands were taken last week, to be employed in the War Department for the supply of the East India Company, principally in casting iron ordnance and preparing cartridges and ammunition. About 300 additional hands are ordered to be engaged for the Royal carriage-square.

MILITIA.—A further force of ten thousand militia is to be at once called out. This will raise the force of embodied militia to twenty-five thousand men.

PARLIAMENT.—A belief is very generally entertained (says the *Post*) that Government will call Parliament together about the month of November, in order to meet the contingencies of the present crisis; but we can state positively that no such intention exists, and that there is no probability of Parliament meeting before the usual period.

THE STATUE OF WEBSTER.—The bronze statue of Daniel Webster, by Powers, has been shipped at Leghorn for Boston (U.S.). It is eight feet high. The head is taken from the bust modelled by Mr. Powers from life, and now belonging to the Boston Athenaeum; and the costume is modelled from garments actually worn by Mr. Webster. The cast of the statue was made at Florence by a very skilful bronzefounder, and is entirely successful.

THE NATIONAL FAST AND HUMILIATION DAY.

WEDNESDAY was set apart throughout the country, by Royal command, and religiously observed, as "a day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer." Divine service was held in all the places of worship belonging to the Established Church, and in a great number of those of the various Dissenting bodies. In the parish churches of England and Ireland, and in those of the Church of Scotland, the form of prayer appointed by authority was adopted, whilst in Dissenting buildings the ministers took their own course relative to confession and supplication. In all the Jewish synagogues throughout the British empire an order of service, appointed by the Chief Rabbi was used, subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the mutiny were all but universal. The Roman Catholic body observed a day of their own, named by their own spiritual dignitaries.

In the metropolis the day was kept most devotionally. There was no delivery of letters within the limits of the London district post after twelve at noon, but the collections from the branch offices and receiving houses of letters, &c., for dispatch by the general post and foreign mails took place in the evening as usual. The police courts and the county court and judges' chambers were closed. Business was suspended at the Bank of England and the private banking establishments, the bills due that day being payable the day before. The Government offices were closed, and at the Custom House and public docks there was an entire cessation of business. All places of public entertainment were shut, and licensed victuallers closed their establishments the same as on Sunday.

The places of worship throughout the metropolis were well attended, and sermons on the subject of the day were attentively listened to by devout congregations. We have given at page 370 an abstract by our own reporter of the sermon preached by the Rev. M. Cowie, at the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

In the afternoon the Lord Mayor attended the cathedral in state, being accompanied by members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, the Sheriffs, and officers of the Corporation in their official robes. The sermon was preached by Canon Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras.

The most remarkable incident in the day's proceeding was the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham for Divine worship in the morning, when the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached in the centre transept to 23,654 persons, and a collection was made towards the Indian Relief Fund of £475 16s. 11½d.; in addition to which the Crystal Palace Company gave £200.

COLLECTIONS were made on Sunday last (Rosary Sunday) at the various Roman Catholic churches throughout the metropolis, in aid of the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutinies, in accordance with the recent pastoral of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. A numerous assemblage was drawn to Moorfields Cathedral, it being expected that the Cardinal would preach. There was, however, no sermon, but a grand procession of the Host, at which his Eminence assisted.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN has addressed a letter to one of his Vicars-General advocating the raising of collections for the benefit of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. But, whilst he enjoins the clergy to stimulate the liberality of their congregations, he effectually throws a damper on their exertions by declaring "that it would be well to inquire how the fund about to be raised is to be managed, and whether there is any danger that it may be applied by bigots in proselytising purposes."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. Earle to Swainswick, Somerset; Rev. W. A. Francis to Little Tey, Essex. *Picarages*: The Rev. F. Lott to Bampton; Rev. F. F. Tracy to Worth Matravers, Dorset. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. H. Davis to Cerns Abbas. *Curacies*: The Rev. H. E. Dery to St. Lawrence, Evesham; Rev. R. C. Dickerson to Christchurch, Derryhill, Calne; Rev. A. Dubourdieu to Frankford and Ballyboy, King's County; Rev. G. French to St. Matthew, Toxteth, Liverpool; Rev. G. A. F. Fatten to Rathmines, Dublin; Rev. J. S. Ruddach to St. Mary Magdalen, Hastings; Rev. R. A. Taylor to Norton Malwood, Somerset; Rev. W. R. Villiers to Uxehof, Wilts. *Chaplaincy*: The Rev. A. Townsend to the Hospital, Bath.—The following appointments have also been made:—The Rev. H. M. Capel to be one of her Majesty's Assistant-Inspectors of Schools; Rev. H. E. Luffkin to the Mathematical Mastership, Colchester Grammar School; Rev. J. Pearson to the Professorship of Mathematics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Rev. G. Pope to be Mathematical Master of Norwich Grammar School.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY on Monday morning met a large body of the clergy at the cathedral, when his Grace delivered a lengthened address on questions relating to the present condition of the Church.

THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE has issued a circular letter to the clergy of the diocese prohibiting the intoning of the service, or parts of the service, such as the responses, and particularly the Amen at the close of every prayer, and the chanting of the responses after the Commandments. He also prohibits, as unauthorised by the rubric, the introduction of the words, "Glory be to thee, O God," after the minister has given out the Gospel for the day.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF RUGBY SCHOOL.—There is a long list of candidates for this office, which will be vacant by the resignation of the present holder, the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, at Christmas next. The election will take place on Thursday, November 12.

OXFORD.—On Thursday the Rev. C. Williams, B.A., formerly Fellow of Jesus College, and now Incumbent of Holyhead and Honorary Canon of Bangor, was elected Principal of that college in the room of the late Dr. Foulkes. R. Jackson, M.D., late Fellow of New College, and H. W. Acland, M.D., late Fellow of All Souls, and Radcliffe Librarian, are candidates for the Clinical Professorship, vacant by the demise of the late Dr. Ogle. The Professorship is in the gift of Convocation. On Thursday the Vice-Chancellor resigned his office, after making the customary Latin speech, and the Chancellor's was read reappointing him as his deputy for the ensuing year. On the same day there was a visitation of the Bodleian Library, which remains shut from Michaelmas-day till Monday next. Term commences to-day (Saturday).

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—MEETING TO CONFER DEGREES.—On Saturday, the 3rd inst., a meeting of members of the University for the purpose of conferring degrees and honours was held at Dublin Castle. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Hall. The Lord Lieutenant occupied a seat beside the Lord Chancellor, who presided on the occasion as Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Vice-Chancellor having made a lucid and interesting address to the assembly, pointing out the great present success of the Queen's Colleges, the degrees were conferred on the successful candidates. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant then delivered a most eloquent harangue, which he concluded with the following apt allusions to Belfast and India:—"I am tempted by the mention of Belfast to remind my young friends now here who come from it that we must look to them as called upon in some measure to redeem as well as to adorn that celebrated and thriving community. It has been very painful to find in these modern times of enlightenment and progress—I must add, too, in these days of national emergency and sterner pressure—a polished city like Belfast disgraced by unseemly exhibitions of religious discord, and, if such a flagrant contradiction in terms may be allowed, of religious hatred. We have heard, indeed, Belfast occasionally termed the Northern Athens; and I hope the future career of some whom I now see before me will do much to justify, to secure, and perpetuate that title. But, if we were only to give attention to some of the statements we have been lately perusing, the outburst of strife and contention among those who ought to live as brothers would make us think that we were reading not so much the annals of Athens as of Thebes (Applause). One further reflection touched upon with great feeling by the Vice-Chancellor is suggested by the special sphere of action to which some of your late associates are on the point of being called, and whither I hope some more among you will follow them—I mean the civil service of India (Applause). Other associations, alas! are now mingled with that name besides those of peaceful duties quietly performed and substantial fortunes comfortably amassed. All who are now sent to that stirring theatre, whatever be the precise character of their mission, must be prepared for hardship, for danger, for much patient endurance, possibly for high-strung courage, in all events for sustained and strenuous exertion. In the great drama of the Indian recovery every one must play his allotted part to the top of his bent (Applause); and I fervently hope that among the honourable and enduring successes of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland it may come to be recorded of them that the young men whom they will have trained for the business of active life have borne a conspicuous and distinguished part in the imperial task which now devolves on us as a people—of restoring upon a firmer, a purer, a nobler basis than it ever yet rested on, the hold of civilised and Christian England upon the regained millions of India" (Applause). The proceedings then terminated.

THE annual service for the repose of the soul of Queen Hortense, mother of the French Emperor, was celebrated on Monday in the church of Rueil, where the Queen was buried.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Day of National Humiliation fell, we may perhaps say providentially, at a moment when there was little to disturb the public mind, or to distract it from the solemn duties of the day. The ordinance was more largely respected than any similar order in our recollection; and the aggregate of contributions to the Indian fund will, we doubt not, show that not mere lip-worship was offered by the mass of those who on Wednesday last prostrated themselves before the Almighty. There is so much that is earnest, and worthy, and right in these observances that we only deplore the one thing which, to our mind, interferes with their completeness as righteous national acts, and that is the mode in which they act upon the humbler classes. Should it be forgotten that, in ordering a day of humiliation or rejoicing, the order, while in no degree interfering with the income or earnings of the upper and middling classes, mulets the mechanic, the labourer—all, in short, who receive daily wages—of one-sixth of their weekly gains? Is this right? Why not fix the day for a Sunday, when all who desired to show their reverence for the ordinance might do so, and, as has been well said, a fine would not be added to a fast for the lower orders? The mass of the people, who are called upon for compulsory sacrifice of their day's income, which many of them would gladly have voluntarily given to the Indian fund, will not, we fear, be found to have been the attendants at church on the Fast Day. We write in no fear of being misunderstood: we attach a solemn importance to the national demonstration of Wednesday; and it is because we think so seriously of the observance that we would gladly see purged away the impolicy which attaches to the present system.

Sir Colin Campbell's proclamation, on assuming the command in India, has arrived. It is precisely the calm, manly address which might have been expected. With the blessing of God, the gallant Highlander declares that he hopes speedily to restore tranquillity. There is no vaunt, no fiery appeal. One is reminded of the lines of the Scotch poet (Hogg) who describes the encounter of two hostile clans:—

Stern was the onset; boast, nor threat,
Nor cry was heard from friend or foe.
At once began the work of fate,
With vengeful thrust and deadly blow.

Two hideous shipwrecks have occurred—neither to English vessels, but both under circumstances which will cause a thrill in every English bosom. One happened to a Russian line-of-battle ship, which foundered in the Gulf of Finland, with nearly a thousand persons on board, all of whom perished; the other to an American vessel, the *Central America*, returning to New York with gold-diggers and other passengers, a number of whom were saved, but, we fear, between four and five hundred have been lost. We have no particulars of the first casualty; those of the second are very painful, and yet they include heroism of which human nature may be permitted to be proud. When the boats were ready not a man endeavoured to enter them—all held back until every woman and child had been rescued, just as our own noble fellows did when the *Birkenhead* was lost. Perhaps, indeed, the forbearance of the American men was more remarkable than that of our disciplined soldiers, accustomed to obedience, seeing that the former were settlers, with large sums of money, and accustomed to do precisely as they liked. The ship went down, but not until life-preservers had been distributed to all; and it is to these that the fortunate minority who escaped owed their lives—a fact which ought not to be lost upon our own authorities.

It is endeavoured to show that the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, in refusing to be present at the conference of Emperors, while there was a prospect of the presence of the beautiful Empress of the French, and in hastening there when it was certain that S.M. Eugénie would not come, was what Mr. Thackeray calls "one of those acts of meanness of which women alone are capable," and was intended to wound the feelings of the lovely Empress, our neighbour. Let us hope that a gentler hypothesis which has also been advanced is the true one, and that the Empress Marie Alexandrowna, who has reason to regard her august husband as some trifle less wise than Solomon, was unable to restrain her fear lest he should be too complaisant to the sagacious Monarch whom he had to meet, and, therefore, that she hurried in, uninvited and unexpected, to save Alexander from the fascinations of Napoleon. One would rather believe her a tender wife than a spiteful woman. Besides, have not the Royal Russians telegraphed that it had just occurred to them that they were very sorry not to have met the Empress of the French?

The singular Henderson murder, to which we referred last week, has gone through the first stage of investigation, and the Coroner's jury has confirmed the suspicion which dictated the arrest of the son. The verdict is "Wilful murder." As in other cases where firearms have been used for such acts, the wadding is the fatal witness. As if under judicial blindness, the man who loads the gun tears for wadding a printed leaf, the act is committed, and corresponding fragments are found on the body of the slain and in the room of the slayer. If it be true, as stated, that evidence is ready to show that the poor old man who has been killed was often violently beaten by the accused son, the affair resolves itself into a case of ruffianism to which the probable sequel, on the scaffold, is the most appropriate that can be devised.

Narvaez has once more been a victim to Queen-craft (as James I. would have called it), and his Ministry has fallen. Europe does not seem much concerned to know what political juggler or jobber will succeed this reckless and unprincipled soldier, to be in turn tricked and disgraced when any act of his own or any caprice of his mistress's makes his downfall disagreeable. One of the correspondents of the press declares, in answer to an allegation that a partial reconstruction will take place, that "all the late Ministers will hang together," but he can hardly mean that they will be so literally rendered late Ministers.

Two seats in Parliament have been vacated. Sir Edward Dering, representative of one of our fine old families (he traces his pedigree from one Diering, a Saxon, living in 880, and descended of Ethelward, King of Diera), resigns East Kent; and the elevation of Lord Milton to the Fitzwilliam peerage leaves the county of Wicklow open.

THE SIGN OF "THE GREEN MAN AND STILL."—In this sign we perceive a huntsman, in a green coat, standing by the side of a still; in allusion, as it has been facetiously conjectured, to the partiality shown by that description of gentry to a morning dram. The genuine representation, however, should be the green man (or man who deals in green herbs) with a bundle of peppermint or pennyroyal under his arm, which he brings to be distilled.—*From Timbs' "Popular Errors Explained."*

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."—An advertisement with this heading has appeared in the *Times* this week, the long-awakening conscience of the writer prompting restitution for some petty thefts committed more than twenty years ago, under circumstances thus detailed by the fair advertiser:—"If any young ladies who were at a school close to Lenington in 1836, kept by an unmarried lady (since dead), can recollect the fact of having lost some small sums of money—supposed to have been lost, but which were really stolen from them by the advertiser—she will feel obliged if they would write a few lines, to say whether the amount may be returned or given in charity; and address M. R., Nil desperandum, General Post Office, London, to be kept till called for."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Some grand manoeuvres, commanded by the Emperor, took place at the camp at Chalons on Saturday last. The Empress was present, on horseback, accompanied by the Countess of Montebello and the Countess de Labédoyère.

A letter from Chalons says:—

It is supposed that a division of 5000 men will pass the winter in the camp. The men will be placed in wooden huts, and not in tents; and the ambulances, storehouses, &c., which are now in wood, will be built in masonry. The troops, as souvenirs of their encampment, have constructed, from the marl with which the camp abounds, busts of the Emperor and Empress, and several statues as large as life.

Prince Napoleon has published a report addressed to the Emperor on the Universal Exhibition of 1855. It dwells upon the difficulties which attended the opening of the Exhibition, owing to the war with Russia; and expresses an opinion that the response made by the nations of Europe to the noble confidence of France must have greatly contributed to bring about the general peace. With natural and laudable pride his Imperial Highness brings out in strong relief the fact that France showed herself, at the same moment, great in peace and powerful in war. Some very curious statistics, showing the stringent action of a high admission charge in keeping out the public, is contained in the report; and the Prince remarks that experience is altogether in favour of cheapness.

Much damage has been done in the south of France by the late storms.

SPAIN.

A letter dated Madrid, October 2, gives the following account of the Ministerial crisis:—

The day before yesterday M. Seijas-Lozano, the Minister of Justice, declared to the Duke of Valencia (Narvaez) that the position was no longer tenable; and that, if he and certain of his colleagues formed any obstacle to the remodelling of the Cabinet, they were ready to retire, and leave the field open to the Marshal and M. Pidal, Minister of State. Narvaez declared himself to be perfectly satisfied with the services rendered by all his colleagues, without exception; and added that, if those gentlemen were also willing, he was resolved to stand or fall with them in a body. The next day, the Council having met, presented to the Queen a list of senators for promotion. Out of a dozen of inscribed names the Queen rejected one half; and when she came to the name of M. Nocedal, sen., who was also on the list, her Majesty said coldly, "No." The Ministers withdrew, and their resignation was decided on yesterday, sent in the same evening, and this time accepted by the Queen.

Other accounts confirm the resignation of the Narvaez Ministry, but the acceptance thereof by the Queen is doubted.

PRUSSIA.

The first regiment of infantry of the Prussian Guard, into which the King entered as officer half a century ago, celebrated on the 3rd the anniversary of that event with great solemnity. In the morning, his Majesty received the officers, who presented to him a very rich album containing the illustrated list of officers who have served in the corps. At eleven o'clock the King, wearing the uniform of the regiment, and the Grand Cordon of the Black Eagle, mounted his horse, and followed by the Princes and a brilliant staff, rode along the front of the regiment which was drawn up in the Lustgarten. The King afterwards took the command, and caused the regiment to file off before the windows of the palace, where the Queen, the Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, and the Princesses Charles, Alexandrina, and Anne, of Hesse, were standing. After this the regiment formed a hollow square, and the King, with his staff, placed himself in the centre, and delivered the following speech:—

Grenadiers! You know that the late King, fifty years ago, formed the battalion of the Guard which has been the nucleus of the present first regiment. This regiment has won laurels, and acted worthily in all the battles in which it has taken part. Up to this time my reign has been one of peace, but if it should be the will of God that danger should threaten the country, I trust in Providence; and I feel confident that you will march against the enemy, and attach victory to your colours, which are mine. The regiment gave great satisfaction to the late King, and also to me since the day of accession, when I took the command of it. I hope and expect that it will always do the same.

This address was received with three cheers.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria arrived on the 2nd inst. at Prague, and left on the following day for Ischl.

The *Borsenhalle* of Hamburg announces from Vienna that all the rumours of Count Buol's resignation are devoid of foundation. The probable inference from this news is that the interview of Weimar will not be productive of any change in Austrian policy.

A train which left Vienna for Trieste at 8 40 p.m. on the 2nd inst. ran against a goods train between Kopfenberg and Bruck. The passengers suffered no injury, but two stokers were killed and two guards severely wounded.

SWEDEN.

The Diet of Stockholm at its last sitting voted by acclamation an address to King Oscar expressive of the sympathy felt by the nation in his Majesty's sufferings. The Deputy Stjernsward, who had proposed to allow to the Prince Regent an increase of his civil list, has not withdrawn his motion, notwithstanding the declaration made by the Minister of Finance, that the King had made a grant from his privy purse of 16,000 thalers a month to the Regent. The proposition has been referred to the Committee of State of the Diet.

The King has been recommended by his physician to winter in Italy.

DENMARK.

Letters from Copenhagen state that the Danish Cabinet intends adjourning the meeting of the general Diet of the kingdom until January next, instead of convoking it, as had been before intended, for the end of the present month. Many of the Holstein members of this Diet have resigned, and others are expected to follow their example.

AMERICA.

By the last accounts the monetary panic at New York was subsiding, but some depression still existed.

A letter has been addressed to the President from the States of Central America requesting the interference of the Government of the United States in putting down any attempts to raise another filibustering expedition for the invasion of those countries. The United States' Executive have replied by issuing instructions to step any such expeditions, and to prosecute all engaged in them.

The news from Kansas continues to be favourable to the cause of freedom and order. There is less prospect, or rather possibility, of making Kansas a slave state than ever. With fair play the free-state men will, it is thought, have an overwhelming majority, as they are believed to outnumber their opponents at least three to one.

The United States' Minister to Spain has notified the American Government that there is a renewal at Madrid of ill-feeling towards the United States on the part of the Spanish Cabinet.

The New York State Convention of the Republican party has been in session, and nominated a list of candidates for election to State offices at the November election.

The Mormon newspaper in New York has been suspended, and all the Mormon places of worship there closed, by imperative orders from Utah; and it is said that information has reached Washington that the Mormons are endeavouring to control the trade with the Indians on the plains, by establishing settlements every twenty or thirty miles.

A great State convention of the Republican party has been held at Syracuse, one of the centres of political action in the Northern States. The resolutions asserted the principles that the true end of human governments was to maintain human rights; declared that that is a spurious democracy which supports the enslavement of men; and denounced both the Dred Scott decision and the recent letter of the President on the affairs of Kansas. An address embodying the views contained in the resolutions was also agreed to. The Republican party are preparing the way for another Presidential campaign by timely agitation, and the publication of anti-slavery manifestoes.

The intelligence from California is gloomy, being a chronicle of murders, affrays, suicides, and other deeds of crime and violence. A number of culprits have expiated their offences by the extreme penalty of the law, and many more have been sent to the Penitentiary from the various parts of the State. The van of the overland immigration has at last crossed the Sierra Nevada, and for the past week trains have been pouring into this State through the various mountain passes.

Thirty-seven persons have been poisoned in Alabama with arsenic mixed in their food by a negro cook, at the instigation, it is alleged, of a Hungarian. Six of the number had already died. The cook was burnt, and his accomplice was to share the same fate.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION IN TURKEY.—An order in Council has been issued for the establishment of the "Supreme Consular Court of Constantinople," in which is to be vested all jurisdiction concerning British subjects hitherto exercised by her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople. The Judge of this Court is to hold the appointment of Vice-Consul, but to rank as a Consul-General. He is to be assisted by a Vice-Consul Councillor, who is also to be Registrar, and by a law clerk, or secretary. He will be empowered to try any British subject for offences committed in Turkey, or in British ships on the sea within a hundred miles of the coast of Turkey, and sentence the accused, upon conviction according to the practice of English Criminal Courts, by a jury of six British subjects, to transportation for life, penal servitude, imprisonment for two years, or fines not exceeding £500; he may send capital cases to England or Malta for trial; or, in the case of an Ionian, to Corfu. He is to hear and determine civil suits between British subjects (with an appeal in cases exceeding £1000 to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council); or suits brought by British subjects against Ottoman or other foreign subjects, provided that, in the latter case, the defendant consents to submit to the jurisdiction, and gives security that he will abide by it. The Supreme Consular Court is also to be a Court of Appeal from decisions of the other British Consuls in Turkey.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION IN MOROCCO.—An order in Council has just been published by which a jurisdiction over British subjects in Morocco is vested in her Majesty's Consuls in Morocco, and they are authorised to enforce, by fine or imprisonment, such rules and regulations as may be made for the observance of the stipulations of any treaty or convention between her Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco. The Consul may decide civil suits brought by Moors against British subjects, the Moorish Governor or Cadi being present if they so desire. On the other hand, suits of a British subject against a Moorish subject are to be determined by the Moorish Governor or Cadi. The parties have an appeal, respectively, to the British Chargé d'Affaires, or to the Moorish "Commissioner for Foreign Affairs."

FOUNDING OF A RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR AND LOSS OF NEARLY ONE THOUSAND LIVES.—On the morning of the 23rd of September the *Leffort*, a large 80-gun Russian ship, with two other smaller Russian men-of-war, on their way from Revel to Cronstadt, were, when off Hogland, caught in a storm. The *Leffort* was, though under very little sail, seen to heel over suddenly, then right herself, and in less than ten minutes go down in deep water with 817 souls on board, being 750 men, 50 women, and 17 children. Not one was saved or even seen. These vessels were bringing a number of Russian families from Revel to Cronstadt for the winter. About 50 families are supposed to have been on board. The other two vessels arrived safely in port. The churches of Cronstadt had offices for the dead performed, which were attended by the Grand Duke and the authorities of the port.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE BLACK SEA.—A Constantinople letter of the 23rd ult., in the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, contains the following:—"In announcing the arrival in this port of three Russian screw-corvettes from Cronstadt, on their way to the Black Sea, I was not aware of the precise object of their coming. It now appears that it is to establish a rigid system of blockade on the coast of Circassia, in order to prevent the mountaineers from receiving arms, ammunition, and a thousand other things which they now receive by merchant vessels, all coming more or less directly from England, and which proceed to Circassia in virtue of the neutralisation of the Black Sea. The Russians, in their turn, apply this principle in the defence of their interests. Two Russian gun-boats have also arrived here, on their way to take up their station in the Danube."

THE TRADE BETWEEN PARIS AND THE TYNE.—*L'Empereur*, a powerful, new screw steamer, and of great length and peculiar make, left the Tyne, on her first voyage, for Rouen and Paris, last Saturday night. She is the first of a fleet of screw steamers of large tonnage and small draught of water intended to be employed in the coal trade between the Tyne and the French metropolis. Though she only draws eight feet water, *L'Empereur* has conveyed above 40 keels of coal from the Tyne, 12,000 bricks, 3 keels of alkali, and other cargo. She will bring silk and other merchandise to England, the Customs having granted facilities for the importation of that kind of cargo into the Tyne.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH CONFERENCE IN THURINGIA has come to the following resolutions respecting divorce:—"1. The conference declares that the law of divorce in Germany, so far as by decisions or laws it has departed from the grounds taken at the Reformation, needs reform. 2. That the permission for divorce is to be regulated according to Holy Writ, and to the rules which have been historically developed in the Church, so far as they do not contradict scripture; and, 3. That, therefore, all divorces are to be discouraged which are not grounded on the fact of one married person being unfaithful to the other."

LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE announce the arrival there on September 24 of the Prince and Princess Joinville, with one of their children. The Prince travels under the name of Francois d'Arques. Arques is the name of the ruined castle well known to visitors of Dieppe, which was the scene of a great triumph of Henry IV.

THE elections for Wallachia have resulted in a majority for the Unionist party. The Divan of Moldavia was to meet on the 4th, and that of Wallachia on the 8th.

In the tobacco manufactory of M. Prætorius at Berlin a machine for making cigars has just been constructed; it rolls 5000 cigars a day.

TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, MAHARAJAH OF INDORE.

TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, whose portrait we give on the following page, is from a drawing by Mr. W. Carpenter, made in 1831, at the time he came of age, and was placed on the Gudhee, is only a distant relation of the original founder of the family. When the late Rajah died without heirs, natural or adopted, Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident (before Lord Dalhousie came with his annexation mania), allowed his mother or widow to adopt an heir, and this youth and his brother were brought from the honourable occupation of tending cattle to choose an heir to the throne. The younger and better-looking was taken, and his father and elder brother from that time forward had to come to make their salaam to him as Sovereign. He was educated, under Sir Robert Hamilton's superintendence, by Omeid Singh, a pupil in one of the Indian Colleges, a very intelligent man. From him he obtained a smattering of English, and from the doctor to the Residency a slight knowledge of chemistry; he also learnt photography from an American, and wished to make an electric telegraph from Bombay to Indore at his own expense, but the Government would not allow it; but we believe that the first in use in India was that from the Palace to the Residency.

To those who look back to the period of a Lake and a Wellesley in the beginning of this century, the name of Holkar is associated with deadly hostility to the power and influence of Great Britain. It is highly interesting and satisfactory to find that the present representative of the Holkar family has given proofs of fidelity, good faith, and humanity which present a striking contrast to what was visible at Delhi and other parts of India. If the soldiery and the Moslems are against us, that cannot be said of either the people or the Princes of India in general.

The family of Holkar are of the Dhoongur or Shepherd tribe (vide Malcolm's "Central India"), and the founder of the family was Mulhar Rao, the son of a respectable cultivator in the Deccan, who lived in the village of Hul, from which the name (properly) Hulkan was taken, the letter *no* standing (as in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian) for both o and u. Mulhar Rao was supposed to be born in 1693, but there was no exact register of births kept by the Mahrattas. They guessed from events antecedent or subsequent to the birth. Mulhar Rao proved himself a considerable soldier, and married a relative o Sabo Rajah, and escaped the frightful massacre at the battle o Panniput. He had given sound military advice to the Hindoo commander as to how the Affghans were to be beaten, but the haughty head of the Mahratta army said, "Who wants the advice of a goat-herd?" Mulhar Rao escaped, and the rest of his days were devoted to acquiring political power and territory by bravery, generosity, and, if not justice, at least consideration.

The successors of Mulhar Rao held a high place in the Mahratta Confederacy, but in 1801 the territory was conquered by Scindia, and Indore plundered during two days. But the following year Jeswant Rao Holkar recovered his territory, and, rising against the British, murdered several of our officers. Then followed the celebrated war which laid Central India at our feet. But Lord Lake's generosity was not appreciated; again they rose, but the victory of General Hislop at Mahidpoor rendered further resistance impossible. The Treaty of Mundessor finally placed Indore and the Holkar family under British protection.

Of the recent mutiny at Indore full details have appeared in our Journal.

Holkar has behaved most nobly. Wherever he has heard of English fugitives he has threatened the local chiefs, and sent his satellites or household troops to save them, and has expressed to Lieutenant Hutchinson (Bheel agent) his deep regret for what has occurred. No doubt can be entertained that on the termination of the mutiny some signal honour from the Government awaits him. Had he thrown himself into the revolt, the consequences in Central India and the Bombay Presidency must have been serious, not only from the prestige of his name with the Mahrattas, but from the vicinity of Indore to that Presidency.



TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, INDORE.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE PAGE 362.)



LUCKNOW: BAZAAR OVER THE OLD BRIDGE NEAR THE GOOMTEE.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LUCKNOW.

In the large Engraving upon the preceding page, from one of Mr. Carpenter's picturesque drawings, he shows us the interior life of the city—in the Bazaar, near the old bridge, over the Goomtee. Here are the elephants, cupolas, and minarets, the almost unvarying accessories of the Indian city. We add a few of the artist's notes upon the characteristics of Lucknow:—

Among many original ideas to be recommended for the imitation of British architects is one of a pillar composed of three fishes twisted together, standing on their tails, their heads forming the capital, which would have been admirable and appropriate if adopted in the new market of Billingsgate. By the way, the fish is the badge of the King of Oude, and one in silver, about six inches long, is fastened in front of the turbans of certain of his attendants. The first Mahometan King who used it was Khoosroo Purwez, King of Persia, and grandson of the celebrated Nowsherwan, who ascended the throne when the moon was in the constellation of the Fish. From him the custom has descended to the Delhi Emperors, who accord the use of it, the mohr-chul, or fan of peacock's feathers, and the nalki—a peculiar sort of palanquin, to highly-favoured servants or relatives.

Many of the cupolas of the Royal palaces are crowned with plumes of ostrich feathers of metal gilt, set in a circle—a sort of Prince of Wales's coronet. This again is surmounted by an umbrella, which has in many instances succumbed to the influence of the weather and the weakness of its stick, and descended, crushing the aforesaid plume, and looking altogether forlorn and miserable.

The garden of the house occupied by Major Banks was full of statues—casts from the antique—all of them improved on by the taste of the Court sculptor by the addition of grotesque mouths, such as are seen on comic masks. Fancy the Venus Callipyge looking over her shoulder with such an addition to her beauty! Well, there she is, with scores of others—young Apollos, Dianas, &c. On the Martinière—an imposing building of four stories—statues are crowded on each platform where a pinnacle or "coign of vantage" would allow it: Apollos and milkmaids, reapers and philosophers, Muses and bagpipers, are huddled together; the whole surmounted with four staircases springing into the air, forming an arch like that of a crown imperial. There are eight towers to the basement, up which rush eight stucco lions, with mouths opened, fists doubled, and brandished tails. The only useful portion of the establishment is in one of the circular wings, occupied as a school.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL FITZWILLIAM.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES WILLIAM WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM,



K.G., D.C.L., fifth Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton of Norborough, co. of Northampton, and Lord Fitzwilliam; Baron Fitzwilliam of Milton, in the peerage of England; Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, and Baron Fitzwilliam of Lifford, in the peerage of Ireland, was the only child of William, the fourth Earl, by his first wife, Charlotte, second daughter of William, second Earl of Beesborough. He was born the 4th May, 1786, and married, the 8th July, 1836, Mary, fourth daughter of Thomas, first Lord Dundas, by whom (who died the 1st November, 1830) he had four sons and six daughters. Of the latter four are married, viz.,—Lady Mary Thompson, of Sheriff-Hutton Park, Yorkshire; Lady Francis Laura Simpson; Lady Anne, wife of Sir James J. R. Mackenzie, Bart.; and Lady Alberta Elizabeth Vernon. Earl Fitzwilliam inherited the family honours on the demise of his father, the fourth Earl, on the 8th February, 1833. He had previously been M.P. for Yorkshire from 1807 to 1830. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire in 1853. The Earl some years ago edited, in connection with the late Gen. Sir Richard Bourke, a valuable annotated collection of the Correspondence of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, whose great patron, the Premier, Charles, Marquis of Rockingham, was the Earl's grandnephew. Earl Fitzwilliam died at his seat, Wentworth Woodhouse, on the 4th inst. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William Thomas Spencer, Viscount Milton, M.P., now the sixth Earl, who was born in 1815, and married, in 1838, Francis, eldest daughter of George Sholto, present Earl of Morton, and has issue five sons and four daughters.

STEPHEN HENRY SULIVAN, ESQ., HER BRITANNIC

MAJESTY'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AND CONSUL-GENERAL TO PERU. This gentleman was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan and the Hon. Elizabeth Sullivan, youngest sister of Viscount Palmerston. He was born in November, 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and from thence appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office, where he became successively *Précis* Writer, and Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston. In 1832 he commenced his diplomatic career at the Hague, and continued it at Lisbon, Turin, and Munich. In conjunction with Sir Woodbine Parish, he succeeded in adjusting at Naples the claims that arose out of the sulphur monopoly. In 1849 he was appointed H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to Chili; which post he exchanged for a similar one in Peru in 1852. After five years' residence at Lima, he was suddenly attacked while sitting at dinner with his secretary, in his own house, by some unknown assassin, and, after thirty-six hours' great suffering, expired, on the 13th of August. He was buried with every honour on the 15th, the Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs officiating himself as chief mourner, and pronouncing a solemn oration over the grave. The shops were closed, and all public business and amusement suspended; and every effort has since been made to bring the murderer to justice, the unprecedented reward of £10,000 having been offered by the residents at Lima; large rewards have also been offered by the Peruvian Government, the municipal authorities, and the British Government. Mr. Sullivan was only forty-four years of age when his life was thus abruptly terminated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Reverend William Skinner, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen, was proved in London, under £7000 personality within the province of Canterbury. Lieut.-Col. S. R. Warren, 14th Dragoons, £10,000. Dame Jane St. John Midway, of Dogmfield Park, £35,000. W. W. Luard, Esq., of Witham Lodge, Essex, £45,000. John Henry Noding, Esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, £35,000. Thomas Nunn, Esq., of Lawford, £30,000. Mrs. Dorothea Boyes, of Vlandworth, £25,000; and has bequeathed to the Pastoral Aid Society, Winchester Church Building, Church Missionary, and Society for Propagation of the Gospel, £300 each. The will of the late Right Hon. William Pole Tyne, Baron Maryborough, Viscount Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, has been administered to in the London Prerogative Court, under a nominal sum.

THE LATE MR. JERROLD.

The following letter has appeared:—

Sir—You were so kind as to give publicity to a letter addressed to you on the termination of our labours "In remembrance of the late Mr. Jerrold," making known their result. Mr. Jerrold's eldest son thereupon gave to a letter of his own what publicity he could obtain for it, making his own representation of his late father's affairs.

We knew our forbearing and delicate reference to them (forced upon us by exaggerations with which we had been repeatedly met, and which the son had never contradicted) to be perfectly accurate, and we knew his account of them to be highly incorrect. We are extremely sorry to be obliged to produce the proof of this; but it is necessary to the clearance of our own good faith, and that of the gentlemen associated with us.

We have before us, under date the 2d of this present month, a letter from the solicitor to the late Mr. Jerrold's estate (a gentleman well known in his profession, Mr. Ashurst, of the Old Jewry), in which, after mentioning that there is a life assurance of £1000 which is Mrs. Jerrold's absolutely, and which the estate cannot claim, he informs the correspondent to whom his communication is addressed "that he cannot understand Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's reason for writing this unfortunate letter; that he thinks "he and his family ought to be set to right on the matter;" and that, if a certain claim be urged of which he has received the particulars, "the facts and figures show that the estate will be absolutely insolvent." We quote this letter with its writer's permission, and we have now done with this subject for ever.

Your faithful servants, CHARLES DICKENS, ARTHUR SMITH.

October 6, 1857.

WRECK OF THE "CENTRAL AMERICA" STEAM-SHIP.

LOSS OF MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED LIVES.

On Saturday, the 12th September, the United States' mail steam-ship *Central America*, Captain Herndon, bound to New York, with the Pacific mails, passengers and crew to the number of five hundred and eighty-seven persons, and treasure to the amount of over two millions of dollars, foundered in a hurricane off Cape Hatteras. The American papers are filled with voluminous details of the terrible catastrophe.

The following is the statement of Henry H. Childs, one of the passengers, who saved himself by swimming for several hours until he was picked up:—

"I left Savannah in the steam-ship *Central America* for New York on September 8. The weather was delightful, and the sea calm, on the passage from Aspinwall. On the afternoon of the day of sailing from Savannah fresh westerly breezes sprung up. On the following morning the wind blew very strong, the gale continuing to increase in violence as the day advanced. At night there was no abatement in the fury of the gale, and it commenced raining in torrents. On Thursday it blew a hurricane, the sea running very high. On Friday the storm raged fearfully. At eleven o'clock in the morning of this day it was first known among the passengers that the steamer had sprung a leak and was making water fast. A line of men was immediately formed, and they went to work bailing out the water from the engine-rooms, the fires having already been extinguished. We gained on the water so much that we were able to get up steam again; but we held it but a few minutes, and then it stopped for ever. Bailing continued, however, and was kept up in all parts of the ship until she finally went down. During Friday night the water gained gradually; but, all on board being in pretty good spirits, they worked to the best of their ability, feeling that when the morning came they possibly might speak some vessel, and thus be saved. The fatal Saturday came at last, but brought nothing but increased fury in the gale. Still we worked on, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon the storm lulled a little, and the clouds broke away. Hope was renewed, and all now worked like giants. At four p.m. we spied a sail, and fired guns and placed our flag at half-mast. It was seen, and the brig *Marine*, of Boston, bore down upon us. We then considered safety certain. She came near us, and we spoke to her and told her our condition. She laid by about a mile distant, and we, in the only three boats saved, placed all the women and children, and they were safely put on board the brig. As evening was fast approaching we discovered another sail, which responded to our call, and came near us. Captain Herndon told our condition, and asked them to lay by and send a boat, as we had none left. She promised to do so, but that was the last we saw of her, except at a distance, which grew greater and greater every moment. At seven o'clock we saw no possibility of keeping afloat much longer, although we all felt that if we could do so until morning all would be saved. In a short time a heavy sea for the first time broke over the upper deck of the vessel, and then all hope faded away. Life-preservers were now supplied to all, and we sent up two rockets, when a tremendous sea swept over us, and the steamer in a moment went down. I think some four hundred or four hundred and fifty souls were launched upon the ocean at the mercy of the waves. The storm at this time had entirely subsided. We all kept near together, and went as the waves took us. There was nothing or very little said, except that each one cheered his fellow-comrade on. Courage was thus kept up for two or three hours, and I think for that space of time none had drowned but three, who could not swim because exhausted. After this, gradually one by one passed away to eternity. The hope that boats would be sent to us from the two vessels we had spoken soon fled from us, and our trust was alone in Providence—and what better trust could you or I ask for? I saw my comrades sink fast, and at one o'clock that night I was nearly alone upon the ocean, some 200 miles from land. I heard, however, shouts from all that could do so, that were not far from me, but I could not see them. Within an hour from this time I saw a vessel, which I judged to be about a mile from me. Taking fresh courage, I struck out for the vessel and reached it when nearly exhausted, and they drew me on board of it by ropes. It proved to be a Norwegian barque from Belize, Honduras, bound for Falmouth, England. I found on board of her three of my comrades, and at half-past nine the next morning we had forty-nine noble fellows on board, and these are all I know of having been saved. We stayed about the place until we thought that all alive had been rescued, and then set sail. We found the barque short of provisions, and the crew living on gruel. We had some tea and coffee to refresh ourselves, and at noon on Sunday we spoke this American barque (the *Saomp*), bound for Savannah, which supplied us with provisions and took five of us on board."

Several of the survivors speak of the bitter recklessness with which gold was thrown about just previously to the vessel going down:—

"A great number of the passengers were miners, having considerable sums of gold about them, the product of years of toil; but the love of gold was forgotten in the anxiety and terror of the moment, and many a man unbuckled his gold-stuffed belt and flung his hard-earned treasure upon the deck, some hoping thereby to lighten their weight and thus more easily keep themselves afloat, while others threw it away in despair, thinking there was no use for it in the watery grave they were going to. Mr. Chase says that he might have picked up tens of thousands of dollars which had been thrown away and lay strewn about the decks; but he did not think there was sufficient prospect of his surviving to use it, to pay him for the trouble. A Captain Thomas W. Badger, of San Francisco, had 20,000 dollars in gold in a carpet-bag, which, just before the sinking of the ship, he threw into the Captain's state-room. He, however, succeeded in saving himself, being one of the number picked up by the barque *Ellen*."

Perhaps the most painfully-interesting feature in the narrative of this terrible catastrophe is the description of the night passed on the bosom of the waves by those who were ultimately rescued by the *Ellen*.

Mr. George, a passenger, has given us a thrilling account of the fearful scene. He was one of the hundreds who had supplied themselves with life-preservers, pieces of plank, &c., and preferred to await the ship's going down to leaping overboard in anticipation of her fate. When she went down stern foremost, after giving three lurches that made every timber quiver, and which were to every quaking heart as the throes that instantly preceded her dissolution, he was dragged, with the rest on board of her, some 20 or 25 feet beneath the surface. He heard no shriek, nothing but the seething rush and hiss of waters that closed above her as she hurried, almost with the speed of an arrow, to her ocean bed. Night had closed in before the vessel sank, and he was sucked in by the whirlpool caused by her swift descent, to a depth that in its seeming was unathomable, and into a darkness that he had never dreamed of. Compared with it the blackest night, without moon or star, was as the broad noonday. He was rather stunned than stifled, and his sensations on coming to the surface were almost as painful, from their reaction, as those which he endured at the greatest depth to which he sank. When he became conscious, after the lapse of a minute or two, he could distinguish every object around him for a considerable distance. The waves, as they rose and fell, revealed a crowd of human heads. Those unfortunates who had lost their life-preservers or planks while under water, owing to the force of the whirlpool, were frantically snatching at the broken pieces of the wreck, which, breaking from the ship as she continued to descend, leapt above the surface, and fell back with a heavy splash. Their cries arose, that mingled into one inarticulate wail, and then the lustier and less terrified shouted for assistance to the barque *Marine*, which was far beyond hailing distance. The waves dashed them one against the other, at first, but speedily they began to separate, and the last farewells were taken. One man called to another, in our informant's hearing, "If you are saved, Frank, send my love to my dear dear wife." But the friend appealed to answered only with a gurgle of the throat. He was washed off his plank and perished as his companion spoke. Many were desirous of separating themselves as far as possible from the rest, being fearful lest some desperate struggler might seize hold of them and draw them under. Others, afraid of their loneliness, called to their neighbours to keep together. Generally they strove to cheer each other as long as they remained within hearing, and, when the roar of the waves drowned all but the loudest shouting, the call of friendship or the cry of despair was heard in the distance, and infused confidence, or increased dismay, in many a falling bosom.

When rising and falling with the swell of the waves, the lights of the barque *Ellen* were first discerned by the survivors in the water; the thrill of hope that at once filled every breast amounted, it may well be believed, to a perfect ecstasy. Let Mr. George speak for all. He says:—"I never felt so thankful in all my life. I never knew what gratitude was before. I do not know whether I cried or not, but I know I was astonished to hear my own laughter ringing in my ears. I do not know why I laughed. That verse, 'God moves in a mysterious way,' kept passing in and out of me—through me, rather, as if I had been the pipe of an organ. It did not come to me by my own volition, but somehow made me remember it. When the lights approached nearer, a score of voices sprang up around me, crying 'Ship ahoy!' 'Boat ahoy!' and then I began to shout too. And I had never any doubt that I should be saved, till I saw the lights pass by, about half a mile from where I was, and recede in the distance. Then I began to give myself up for lost indeed. But I slowly drifted towards her again, till I could make out her hull and one of her masts, and presently floated close to her, and shouted, and was taken up. When I got on deck I could not stand."

A survivor, describing the sending away the women and children in the boats, says:—"Five hundred men, with death yawning before them at any moment, stood solid as a rock, nor made a movement for the boats until the women and children had been all safely transported to the brig—after which about forty of the crew and male passengers, in a few trips, reached the latter vessel before the steamer went down."

The total number known to have been saved at the latest date was 160. It was hoped that yet more of those missing may have been picked up by passing vessels.

The conduct of Captain Herndon throughout was most praiseworthy. He remained at the wheel up to the moment of the vessel going down. Some hopes are entertained of his safety, as when last seen he was clinging to a plank.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The general committee have passed the following resolution, to which they are desirous of calling public attention:—"That as the Calcutta Relief Committee will be furnished by this committee with the means of providing any clothing that may be required by persons arriving at that place in a state of destitution, it will not be advisable to send any clothing from this country. The committee therefore recommend that contributions should be made in money, and not in clothes, which it will cost much to send out, and which may be useless when they arrive."

THE INDIAN FUND.—A few gentlemen, members of various public departments of the Civil Service, impressed with the urgent need which exists for the active co-operation of all classes of the community in the measures now being adopted throughout the country for affording relief to the sufferers from the recent unparalleled calamities in northern India, propose holding a meeting on Monday, the 12th inst., at half-past four o'clock, at the Union Hotel, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

CROSBY HALL EVENING CLASSES.—The session of 1857-8 commenced last Friday evening, in the presence of a large and distinguished party of members and friends. The Rev. Charles Mackenzie occupied the chair, and the Rev. Thomas Hugo gave the inaugural lecture. The proceedings were of a most gratifying character, the old hall being full to overflowing, and the lecture rapturously applauded.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The quarterly meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho—Mr. W. T. Cooper in the chair. The object of the institution is for the cure of the indigent afflicted with deafness and diseases of the ear. The dispensary afforded treatment to an increased number of applicants during the last three months. The number of patients admitted were 740, of various ailments, consisting of discharges from the ear, noises in the head and ear, nervous affections of the head, rheumatic deafness, diseases of the throat, with some aggravated forms of polypi in the ear, and other diseases of a kindred nature. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and to Mr. Harvey the surgeon, and the meeting separated.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday last the members and friends of this society met at Hampton Court Palace, to the number of several hundreds. The company assembled in the great hall, where the Rev. Thomas Hugo gave them an extempore history of the edifice from the time when Wolsey laid the foundation of his palace, in 1515, to the grand additions of Sir Christopher Wren, in the reign of William and Mary. Sir Christopher is a special favourite of the rev. lecturer, who did not omit the opportunity of enthusiastically eulogising the great architect. Mr. Hugo then conducted the company over the palace, and pointed out in succession the nobility of the hall, chapel, chapel court, kitchen court, the newer portions of the palace, and the superb ironwork which separates the bowling-green from the park, and which has been most unaccountably overlooked by the generality of visitors. The company, after passing a most cordial vote of thanks for the intellectual treat afforded to them, separated, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The following is the correct sermon of the changes about to be made in the above foundation; that which has hitherto appeared being, in some particulars, erroneous:—"The Act of Parliament, which passed at the close of the late Session, providing for the reconstitution of this charity, has just been printed. Its leading features are as follow:—It abolishes the existing corporation, and establishes in its place a board of unpaid governors, nineteen in number. Of this number eight are to be elected by the four populous parishes to which the founder confined the benefits of his bounty, viz.,—the four metropolitan parishes of St. Saviour's, St. Luke's, Bishopsgate, and Cumberwell—each parish to elect two governors, to hold office for seven years. The remaining eleven governors are to be appointed by the Court of Chancery, without any reservation or restriction, except that one must be a resident in Dulwich. The Act provides for a large increase in the number of the recipients of the charity, though they are still limited to the same district as heretofore. The revenue of the college, after due provision for expenses of management, is ordered to be divided into four equal parts; three to be devoted to the purposes of education, and the remaining one to the support of aged men and women—not, in the first instance, to exceed the number of twenty-four. The educational branch, in which the extension of the charity exhibits its largest development, will consist of two schools, an upper and a lower one; with twenty-four foundation boys at the upper school, and a number, limited only by the funds of the charity, at the lower. Day boys to be received at both, on the payment of certain fees. To conduct the business of the college, superintendent the management of the estate, &c., it is provided that there shall be five resident officers, who are to discharge the duties of their several positions under the control of the nineteen governors. These five will consist of a master of the college (who is ex-officio head-master of the upper school), a second master of the same school, a head master of the lower school, a clerk or receiver, and a chaplain of the college. The new arrangements do not come into operation until the 1st of January, 1858."

CAMBERWELL GREEN.—This ugly piece of waste ground will be very soon inclosed and planted. The seal of the vestry of the parish has been attached to the deed formally conveying the site to the vestry, for the purpose of being inclosed and planted. The gentlemen of the parish have subscribed to buy the ground of the lord of the manor for this purpose, and not only presented the ground to the parish free of cost, but added a sum of nearly £700 to aid in the expense of inclosing and planting it.

ALDERMAN CARDEN AND THE 'LONG SHORE MEN.'—The further examination of the charge against Mr. Rose for attempting to extort money from Sir R. W. Carden (on the ground of buying off opposition to his election as Lord Mayor) was proceeded with on Monday, and was brought to a conclusion by Mr. Rose being bound over to answer an indictment at the approaching Session.

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—On Monday afternoon a general meeting of the shareholders of this company took place at the King's Arms Hotel, New Palace-yard, Westminster, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors of the company, and adopting such proceedings as the shareholders might deem fit, and on general business. Mr. Thomas Knox took the chair. Mr. Ellis, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the directors were unwilling to abandon the undertaking as hopeless, believing that means to carry out the original intent of the company, and to render it both useful and profitable, can be devised. After a great deal of crimination and recrimination, the appointment of a committee of investigation to inquire and report thereon at an adjourned meeting, was carried by a large majority, and the committee appointed. The meeting then adjourned to the 2nd of November.

THE CASUAL POOR AND BRIDWELL HOSPITAL.—On Saturday last a deputation from each of the three City unions met at Bridewell Hospital for the purpose of inspecting it, and of personally ascertaining how far it could be made available for a central casual ward in the city of London, in the event of its being appropriated for such a purpose. It appeared that the governors were not unwilling to place it at the disposal of the City unions; and, as the hospital wards were at the present time actually untenanted, the House of Occupation at Bethlehem and Holloway Prison fulfilling every requirement, it does seem only just that Bridewell, in accordance with the grant of Edward VI., in June, 1553, should revert to the maintenance of poor and impotent people—such as the casual poor of the city of London.

SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN AT THE LONDON-BRIDGE HOTEL.—Mr. Edmund Taylor, a gentleman, sixty years of age, was found dead in the coffee-room, at Poole's London-bridge Hotel, a few days ago, having killed himself with a penknife. A letter, written by the deceased, was found upon the table, directed to Mr. Middleton, surgeon, of Bow-lane, referring to the fact that he intended to commit suicide, and wishing that his body might be sent to an hospital for dissection, for the purpose of ascertaining what was the matter with him, as he had suffered from some internal complaint.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 916 boys and 849 girls—in all 1765 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1441. In the same week the number of deaths registered in London was 1037. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1136, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1256. The deaths from diarrhoea last week was 79; in the previous week they were 88. Of six nonagenarians whose deaths are returned, the oldest are two men, aged respectively 91 and 95 years, and a woman who died in the workhouse, Newington, at the age (as stated) of 105 years.

ARSENIC IN FLOUR.—Great consternation was caused a few days ago at Neumunster, in Holstein, by the discovery that about thirty persons, belonging to eight families, had been poisoned. Medical assistance was at once procured, but two children died, and the lives of several others were despaired of. It turned out that they had all eaten dishes made of flour which contained a considerable quantity of arsenic. The flour was bought of a dealer at Bramstadt, but it has not yet been discovered how it came to be poisoned. Some other persons, residing in the environs of the town, were also poisoned. An investigation has been instituted.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—According to letters from Naples, Mount Vesuvius, which, after a long eruption of not less than thirty-five days, had ceased to send forth lava, recommenced on the 21th ult., and the flames, rising high into the air, presented at night a magnificent spectacle. Mount Etna was also in eruption.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE newest ennobled author—now that his peerage sits (as it was sure to do) becomingly and easily upon him—is about to oblige the Commons by his new edition of his "History," at the people's prices. Mr. Macaulay's History of England was a very dear, as it is a very good, book; Lord Macaulay's History, as it is still a good book, is now to be a very cheap one. We are to have an edition of it at six shillings a volume instead of at eighteen; ay, and what is better still, an addition with improvements. This looks well. It is true that Mr. Macaulay can afford to bring out a cheap edition of his History, even if it does not do more than pay its expenses; but it is equally true that some men (but those are narrow-minded men) are delighted to retain a high price for their works, as if the market value of a copy was equal to the market value of a copyright.

The Committee "in Remembrance of Douglas Jerrold" has replied this week to Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's letter respecting his father's affairs. It now appears, and in a way not to be contradicted, that our great wit did not die in those hereafter-death circumstances which he would have wished to have done as much as any man; there is also good reason to believe that when young Mr. Jerrold wrote the letter to which we gave the additional publicity of this paper, he was not fully aware of the state of his father's affairs. It now appears that, on the publication of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's letter, describing the well-to-do circumstances in which Mr. Jerrold had left his family, the well-known printers and publishers, and the as well-known proprietors, of *Punch*, put in their undeniable claim for a debt that turned the balance of the estate very much against the estate; and this claim, we are, we believe, correct in stating, would not have been made but for Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's mistaken letter respecting the happy position of his father's affairs. The committee, we observe, very properly decline to say more than they have said; but something is due from Mr. Blanchard Jerrold to the committee, and, above all, to the truth of the case as represented in his letter.

We are to have a new Fonthill—not on the old site exactly, but not far off—and not for a Beckford or a Hamilton. The Marquis of Westminster—not content with Motcombe House, and Eaton Hall, and a palace in London—is building a palace at Fonthill, from the designs of Mr. Burn, the celebrated Edinburgh architect. We hear, also, that arrangements have been made by the Duke of Buccleuch for the rebuilding of Montague House, Whitehall. The Duke's architect is the same Mr. Burn.

Wordsworth's famous sonnet written on Westminster Bridge fifty-four years ago was touched with a poetry of description not altogether true to the locality. Now, however, Sir Charles Barry has made the poet into a prophet. Does not the exquisite clock tower (like a vision as it were from the "Arabian Nights"), with its finials of all shapes, gilt and shining, make true the line of the poet—

All bright and glittering in the smokeless air?

And what a beautiful tower it is!—ay, and how beautiful (we hear on all sides) are the very elegant open-wrought turrets crowning the Victoria tower, and some ten days ago first thrown open to public admiration.

We have seen a specimen sheet of the new edition of the works of the author of "The Faerie Queene," which Mr. Collier is to edit and Mr. Whittingham to print for Messrs. Bell and Daldy, of Fleet-street. The type is a type for all eyes, as Spenser is a poet for all periods of life; the notes, too, are to the point, not contradicting former commentators for the idle display of learning, but telling what ought to be told, what the young do not know, and the old are glad either to learn or to be reminded of. The work will form at least five library octavo volumes.

We may remind some of our readers of what appeared a few years ago for the first time, and in this paper—that Lord Fitzwilliam, who died on Sunday last, was the last survivor of the thousands who sat, or rather stood, for his or her, or even *its*, portrait to Sir Joshua Reynolds. The model for the "Puck" was, it is said, alive last year, and present at Rogers's sale, when the picture he sat for was sold; but his claim—and he was only a model—has been disputed; whereas Lord Fitzwilliam was a sitter; and, though a standing figure, remembered what is called in the language of the studios—sitting. The portrait—and it is a fine one—is at Wentworth House, in Yorkshire.

The carriage entrance into Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, close to Kensington turnpike, is about to be removed one stone's throw nearer town; the old gate closed; and the barracks adjoining removed to Church-lane, Kensington. These changes are improvements; but why suffer the unsightly turnpike to remain—a tax and an eyesore? The railings where the new gate is to be are already removed.

Surrey will take Kent under its archaeological wing. Why so? Cannot the men of Kent, the representatives of old William Lambarde, get up an archaeological society of their own? Kent is surely rich enough in antiquities to stir up a Hasted Society that cannot but accomplish good. If Kent goes into coupling-chains in this matter with Surrey we shall expect to hear that a wind for the occasion has unroofed its earliest antiquity—Kit's Coty House.

A correspondent very properly reminds us that the epitaph by Horace Walpole on his dog Rosette, which we printed for the first time a few weeks ago, is a copy in its thought from a well-known passage in Pope. This we should have added at the time; and we will now add that Walpole writes as follows in the letter transmitting the epitaph:—"As I have nothing to fill my letter, I will send you Rosette's epitaph. It has no merit, for it is an imitation, but in coming from the heart, if ever epitaph did; and therefore your dog-maniety will not dislike it." The letter is still unpublished.

LOCUSTS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—A Correspondent states that a locust was lately caught at Rowney-green, Alvechurch. Another Correspondent saw, on the 27th August, several locusts in the neighbourhood of Witley Court, as he was travelling by the Worcester and Ludlow mail-coach. The same correspondent saw a few locusts in Scotland (prior to 1846), at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire the most easterly part of the coast. Another Correspondent states that in 1835 or 1836 he caught, out of some dozen or more locusts, six settled upon some brambles and thistles on the hillside, near the Long Wood, between Stroud and Uley. This Correspondent is of opinion that if looked after, locusts are more frequently to be found during summer about such places as the hot dry hills of Gloucestershire than is generally supposed. We have received several other communications respecting the recent appearance of locusts; but they are too numerous to specify.

THE LATE STORMS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.—The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies*, of the 23rd ult., continues to give accounts of the damage done by the violent rains which occurred lately in various provinces of the kingdom, especially in Terra di Lavoro, and in the neighbourhood of Molise and Bari. A bridge of boats over the river Volturno was washed away; the communication between Cusano and Cerreto was interrupted, and a young woman of the latter place was carried away by the current and drowned. The communes of Cassiduni, Pontelandolfo, Fomina, and Campolattare suffered immense losses in cattle and farming stores; but, happily, no lives were lost. At Canosa, in the province of Bari, a hailstorm devastated the district; the hailstones were of the size of a walnut. At San Marco di Cavoti, in the province of Principato Ultrioro, the Iammarocchio overflowed its banks, committing great ravages; a woman in a state of pregnancy and her four children were drowned, and the bridge of Pesciaricchio was carried away.

MUSIC.

THE only occurrence of the week has been the performance at the Lyceum, on Monday evening, of Wallack's "Maritana," one of the most successful and popular English operas brought out at Drury Lane during the management of Mr. Bunn. Its present revival has been not less successful than its original production. It is put upon the stage with completeness and splendour, and the principal parts are exceedingly well sustained. Miss Louisa Pyne acts the character of the heroine with spirit and feeling, and sings the music, many parts of which are very brilliant, better than it has ever been sung before. Mr. Harrison was the original Don Cesar de Bazan at Drury Lane, and now sings and acts the part still more effectively than ever. The character of Don Jose de Santarem is perfectly suited to Mr. Weiss. Mr. Ferdinand Glover, a young singer who had made his debut at this theatre, and who plays the part of the King, has gained great favour by the fine quality of his baritone voice, and pure Italian style of singing, but he is stiff and inanimate as an actor. Lastly, Miss Susan Pyne imparts great interest to the character of the Page, and sings the music very prettily. This opera is drawing great houses, and will doubtless be very advantageous to the theatre.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—The first appearances at this theatre have of late been numerous: we have now, however, to record an addition to their number. On Thursday week Mr. Charles Sedley appeared in the part of Don Felix, in "The Wonder," but failed to produce any decided impression. Mrs. Sinclair performed *Violante*, and played it well. Both these artists made their last appearance on Friday. On Monday Miss Sedgwick, from the Manchester Theatre, made also her debut as *Pauline*, in "The Lady of Lyons." This lady has had considerable experience, and perfectly understands the business of the stage. Her style is somewhat hard, perhaps; but she was well received, and may be pronounced successful.

PRINCESS.—This theatre will reopen next Monday for the regular drama under the management of Mr. Charles Kean. The interior has been entirely redecorated, and the embellishments are in a much lighter style of colour than formerly, being now a mixture of French white and gold. The ceiling is beautifully painted with an allegorical subject. The panels of the proscenium boxes record the triumphs of the management, and contain a series of paintings from the Shakspearean revivals successively produced by Mr. Kean. The vision of "Queen Katherine," the "Trial of Hermione," the "First Appearance of the Ghost to Hamlet," "Richard II. Abdicating his Crown," the "Cauldron Scene in Macbeth," "Falstaff Contemplating the Body of Hotspur," "Hubert and Arthur," "Titania in her Bower," and the "Interview between Prospero and Ariel in the Presence of the Sleeping Miranda," are among the subjects. Between the panels the English Kings of Shakspeare's drama have their portraits at full-length, and properly habited,—John, "Richard II.," "Henry IV.," "Henry V.," "Henry VI.," "Edw. IV.," "Richard III.," "Henry VII.," and "Henry VIII." A new drop curtain, with a statue of Shakspeare partially shown by an opening in crimson tapestry forms an appropriate ornament to the stage. This is painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin. The renovation in general has been effected by Mr. Charles Kuckuck, decorator to the King of Hanover.

ADELPHI.—Mr. T. P. Cooke's stay at this theatre is prolonged, in consequence of his success; and on Monday the veteran actor undertook the third of his celebrated characters—that of *Harry Hildyard*, in Mr. Haines's nautical drama of "My Poll and my Partner Joe." This piece was originally produced at the Surrey, and relates the trials and perils of sailor-life;—the hero being pressed for sea at the end of the first act, fighting his way through the second, and in the third finding his sweetheart married to his partner. *Poll*, however, is conveniently made a widow, and thus tardy justice is done to the sailor's fidelity. Mr. Cooke, as vigorous as ever, commanded powerfully the sympathies of the audience for this simple tale.

MARYLEBONE.—This elegant theatre reopened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Clarence Holt, a successful actor from Australia. The piece chosen was "Civilisation." It was remarkably well placed on the stage, illustrated with new scenery, and performed with great care. Mr. Holt very ably supported the character of the Huron. The house was well filled, and the entire performance was deservedly applauded.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Monday an interesting change was inaugurated in the usual exhibitions of this institution, by the introduction of two novelties which will assuredly command public attention. One is a series of dissolving views illustrative of the Trojan mutinies, painted by Messrs. Hine, Clare, Knott, Perling, and Frey. These include the most important of the places and scenes in which the revolts had happened. The views were explained by means of a lecture, very ably delivered by Mr. James M. Dolan, who further gave an account of the rise and progress of our dominion in the East. The second novelty is evidently aimed at some superstitious practices lately revived among us, and is a kind of philosophical amusement, very entertaining in itself, and calculated to expose the frauds and illusions of demonism and witchcraft, both in ancient and modern times. The illustrations were experimental, and replete with instruction, while they excited curiosity, and sometimes provoked merriment. Both novelties are calculated to become popular.

A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE.—On Wednesday evening (last week) the first of the present season of popular concerts was given at Boston. The performances of Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Annetti, Mr. C. Braham, Mr. Thomas, Signor Rudegger, and Herr Molique, gave great satisfaction. At the close of the concert F. L. Hopkins, Esq., announced that Madame Rudersdorf, "actuated by a deep feeling of sympathy for the sufferers of the Indian mutiny, and of gratitude for the constant support she had received from the inhabitants of this town," had offered the gratuitous services of herself and her talented party for a second concert, in aid of the fund now raising for their relief. The announcement was received with the utmost enthusiasm; and the concert took place on Friday; when, in spite of the shortness of the notice, Madame Rudersdorf was enabled to place the sum of £28 in the hands of the Mayor. H. Ingram, Esq., M.P., treated the whole of the Un on children; and the Rev. T. L. Edwards conferred a like treat upon some twenty of the very efficient Tisbury choir. We are glad to announce that the second series of this popular scheme, under the management of Mr. Fricke, the hon. sec., is likely to be pre-eminent successful.

IMPROVED COTTAGES FOR LABOURERS.—The annual meeting of the West Kent Labourers' Friend Society took place at Tonbridge on Wednesday week. In accordance with the wish of the committee, many of those present visited the model cottages erected near the railway station by Mr. George Punnett, builder, on the society's plans. The Rev. W. M. Smith Marriott, who was called to the chair, made an able speech in advocacy of the society's objects, in the course of which he said it had been remarked by Washington Irving, that in his rambles in England, whenever he came to a secluded village, with nice cottages and gardens, and saw through the trees the squire's house—wherever he saw a good parsonage, a good church and churchyard, neatly kept, and the cells of the forefathers neatly observed and due honour paid them—in such villages he observed and found that the people were happy and contented, that they were generally moral and well conducted; and he (the chairman) did believe that if a little more attention were paid than generally was the case to the dwellings of the poor, a very great change would be made in their habits. Much had been done in the way of improving cottages in England, and they could bear comparison not only with the sister country, but with any country in the world. Still there was more yet to be done. There was one thing much to be condemned, and it was the system of persons purchasing a little land, and building a lot of ill-conditioned cottages, with no gardens, and charging a high rent. If a little more attention was paid to this subject, the landlords would feel convinced of the benefits which they might confer upon the poorer classes, and the very great social change which they might be the means of bringing about by giving them comfortable homes. It might be said to be a home education. There were some things the labourer did not require to know, but to teach the honest labourer cleanliness, to make him feel self-respect, to make him feel that he can be as happy in his little cottage as the nobleman in his castle or the Queen on her throne, would make him a better man.

SURREY AND KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—In consequence of a generally-expressed feeling from the county of Kent having reached the Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society for the amalgamation of the two counties for archaeological purposes, and from the circumstance of about 160 names of Kentish members desirous of joining the united society having been already sent in, a special general meeting of the members of the Surrey Archaeological Society has been called for Thursday, the 22nd inst., when the proposal will be formally submitted for the junction of the two counties for archaeological purposes. The chair will be taken at the the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, at two o'clock.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A CLEVER victory of Saunterer, and the hopeless defeat of Priores at Chester, have been the most noticeable items of the week's racing. The mare is a remarkably unattractive, sprawling style of animal, and very different in this respect to Lecomte and Pryor. This American trio have now been stripped at five meetings, with the most discouraging result, though Mr. Ten Brock still hopes on with his Babylon. F. Bell, who won the Derby on Merry Monarch in 1845, is dead from the effects of his accident; and thus five out of the nine jockeys who won that race in 1841-52 are all gone. It is also very remarkable that on the 11th of last month one jockey died, another was buried, and two more received falls which have since proved fatal.

Perth, on Thursday and Friday, and Newmarket, from Monday to Friday, are the racing features of next week. On Tuesday Ayacucho and Sydney are in the Royal Stakes; and the highly-vaunted Eclipse ought to find something better than himself in the Clearwell two dozen. Mons. Dobler (6 st. 7 lb.) has monopolised nearly all the favour "at the Corner" for the Cestrewitch, but we should fancy a high-class runner like Black Tommy (7 st. 11 lb.) in the teeth of the 18 lb.—albeit the two have been till very lately in the same stable. El Hakem can hardly fail to run forward (as, like Black Tommy, he is very fresh); Tasmania (7 st. 5 lb.) should also "get home" with that weight. She is along with Anton, Sydney, Glenmasson, and Gemma di Vergy in the Select Stakes, on Wednesday. On Thursday, Target, Blanche of Middlebie, and the Maid of Masham filly, are in the Brethby; and Amsterdam is the principal name in the Prendergast, on Friday. Sir Joseph Hawley's engagement of Wells looks as if he was going to leave Danebury for Fyfield once more, and see if he cannot revive his slumbering cherry-jacket luck; and five or six out of Lord Lonsborough's very expensive, but unfortunate, stud are in the market.

Some of the south-western packs have begun to advertise their meets for the season, which seems pretty certain to be the last we shall see with the old "Dorsetshire Squire." Nothing can be more conciliatory than the tone of Mr. Digby's letters; and there can be no doubt that Mr. Farguarhson should have yielded his point at once, as, after all, a master of hounds has not a fee-simple in his "country." It is a great pity that the matter should not have been referred to the M.F.H. committee, but we fear it has gone too far now. A testimonial is to be presented, on Nov. 16th, to Mr. F. Hall, the master of the Holderness Hunt, who has shown very great sport over that rare scenting country. The fox-hunting world has lost one of its principal masters in Earl Fitzwilliam, whose stud and kennel have had no superior for many years past. The former was full of the blood of Amadis, Don Quixote, and Cervantes; and for a mare by the last-named horse his Lordship refused 1000 guineas in the hunting-field. The Earl latterly went very seldom into his kennel, and, in fact, during his twenty-four seasons as master, he has left everything to his celebrated huntsman, Tom Sebright, who is just entering on his thirty-sixth season at Milton, and is whipped into by a son of George Carter, and a grandson of Dick Christian. It is rumoured that Milton and the Northamptonshire property are left to the Hon. George Fitzwilliam, who will, no doubt, in that case become the master of the hounds. Lord Henry Bentinck's huntsman, John Jones, who had a severe accident, but will, we trust, be able to resume his duties in November, leaving the head whip, Tom Powell, who whipped into Captain Thompson to finish the cub-hunting, and open the season.

Yachts are fast returning to Cowes, and their commodores are thinking of exchanging the blue-jacket and sou'-wester for the scarlet and velvet cap. With the exception of a water match on Loch Lomond, the Thames has now all the water sports to itself. On Monday the Temple Yacht Club have a sailing match from Greenwich to Eritia and back; while on Thursday Corpe and Deal row from Putney to Mortlake for £25 a side.

Biggar opened the coursing season gallantly, no less than eighty-two dogs being unsheathed for the St. Leger. Sixteen of them were young "Barons," and two of the lot were left in with a Bedlamite after the fifth tie.

Burton-on-Trent Club and Tredegar Park, on Tuesday; Brougham and Whinfell (Open), on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Ardrossan Club, on Thursday; and Seorton (Open), on Thursday and Friday, are the meetings on next week's list.

CHESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Tradesmen's Welter Cup.—Conrad, 1. Master Bagot, 2. Shorts Handicap.—Skyeutter, 1. Katherine Logie, 2. Mostyn Stakes.—Saunterer walked over. Innkeepers' Plate.—De Ginkel, 1. Raven, 2. Alma Stakes.—Physician, 1. Lady Elizabeth, 2. Handicap Plate.—Bourgeois, 1. Lord Nelson, 2.

TUESDAY.

Plate of 50 sovs.—Master Bagot, 1. Welham, 2. Wynn's Nursery Handicap.—Physician, 1. Medallion, 2. Selling Race.—Esperance, 1. Dot, 2. Chester Handicap Stakes.—Saunterer, 1. Kestrel, 2. Grand Stand Stakes.—T. P. Cooke, 1. Adventurer, 2. Handicap Plate.—Chester, 1. Sunrise, 2.

WREXHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Plas Power Handicap.—Princes Mixture, 1. Chester, 2. Gold Cup.—Kenerdy, 1. Blight, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

CESAREWITCH.—13 to 2 agst M. Dobler (1), 100 to 5 agst Lima (1), 29 to 1 agst Tasmania (1), 25 to 1 agst The Pouchet (1), 25 to 1 agst El Hakem (1).

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SWITZERLAND.—Hotel Schweizerhof, Lucerne, Oct. 3.—The Prince of Wales arrived here on Wednesday evening from the Furea and Grimsel Pass, accompanied by the five gentlemen who have been exploring Switzerland with him—Sir W. Codrington, Major Ponsonby, Mr. Gibbs, Dr. Armstrong, and the Chaplain. They all walked to the hotel with the other passengers, the Prince giving up his ticket himself on landing from the steamer, and, with his "wide-awake" hat, grey coat, and long alpenstock, branded to the top with the names of passes and mountains, he looked a picturesque and complete Swiss tourist; then, when he changed his dress, and came on the balcony with his clean turn-down collar, and nice sunburnt face, full of expression, he was as good a specimen of the gentlemanly English boy as one would wish any foreign people to see. He has astonished all the guides by the "pluck" he displayed in walking over the mountains, refusing the assistance generally claimed before long by other pedestrians, however confidently they may set out at first—while exclusiveness seems to be the last rule of his party, those who happen to be travelling the same way always finding them willing to enter into conversation, Lord Renfrew (his *meag.* name) taking part readily. Altogether, the way he has entered into the spirit of the country and journey does him and his Royal parents the greatest credit, showing a healthy moral and physical organisation. The party are off for the summit of the famed Rigi this morning, spend the night on the summit, and return to morrow morning, to remain here till Monday. The young Count of Flanders, second son of the King of the Belgians, left this house yesterday, after waiting to shake hands with his cousin.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COMMERCE OF MARSEILLES.—A gentleman, named De Beaujour, some time ago bequeathed a sum of money to the municipality of Marseilles for a prize of 5000 francs to be given every five years for the best treatise on the commerce of that city. As a sum of 20,000 francs has now accumulated, the municipality has resolved that in 1860 a prize of 10,000 francs shall be offered for such an essay; and it hopes that able writers on statistical and commercial subjects may be tempted by the largeness of the sum to compete for it.

SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—A horrible scene (says the *Weser Gazette*) took place at Hanover a few days ago, on the occasion of an execution. Not only did a large crowd, many of them carrying bottles of brandy, assemble and commit gross excesses, but a number of individuals subject to epilepsy rushed to the scaffold at the moment the criminal's head fell, to drink the blood, the popular belief being that it is a cure for epilepsy, and the executioner readily gave it to them! Petitions to the Government praying that executions may no longer be public have been numerous signed in Hanover.

BROUSSA.—The late earthquake at this place has, according to the latest reports, destroyed a great deal of property. More than forty houses have been thrown down, and nearly a hundred more so seriously injured that the inhabitants were compelled to leave them.—By the same post from that city we received an account of a frightful tragedy, of which a fanatical Turk was the author. Eight Christians were murdered by him, and several more wounded. Within four and twenty hours after the deed the assassin was tried, condemned to death, and the sentence put into execution. For a week before the deed the man had shut himself up in a cell, and passed the whole time in prayer.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, YORKSHIRE.

THIS fine ancestral seat has acquired a mournful interest from the decease of the highly-respected Earl Fitzwilliam here on Sunday morning last. The sad event, following so soon after the sudden decease of the infant child of Viscount and Viscountess Milton, has plunged the family into deep affliction. The lamented Earl, by the accounts received on Saturday, was considered to be going on favourably, and it was fully anticipated that he would ultimately recover; but a relapse took place at an early hour on Sunday morning, under which he rapidly sank. Viscount and Viscountess Milton, the Ladies Charlotte and Dorothy Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, the Hon. George W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., and the Hon. Chas. W. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. and Lady Mary Thompson, Mr. and Lady Albreda Vernon, and other relatives were present at his dissolution. Of the lamented Earl a memoir will be found in another column.

Wentworth House is situate in the West Riding of Yorkshire, four miles from Rotherham, nine and a half from Sheffield, and thirteen from Doncaster. The mansion is a magnificent structure, built by the Marquis of Rockingham in the midst of one of the finest parks in England. The building consists of an irregular quadrangle, inclosing three courts, with two grand fronts; the principal, or park, consisting of a centre and two wings extending in a line of more than 600 feet. The centre has a magnificent portico over six Corinthian columns upon a rusticated basement, supporting a pediment in which are placed the arms and supporters of the Marquis of Rockingham. The rusticated basement extends throughout the edifice; and the whole is surmounted with a balustrade, on the centre and angles of which are placed graceful statues and vases.

The grand feature in the plan of the mansion is a hall, sixty feet square, and forty feet in height. Around this noble hall extends a gallery ten feet in width, supported by eighteen fluted Ionic columns, with shafts of Sienna, and bases and capitals of white marble. In niches, between the columns, are marble statues, above which are medallions, with reliefs by the classic architect, "Athenian Stuart." The roof of the gallery is supported by Corinthian pilasters united by festoons; and the ceiling is divided into ornamental compartments. To the left of the hall are some of the finest apartments—namely, the supper-room, dining-room, grand drawing-room, and state bed-chamber.

Among the art-treasures of this magnificent mansion is a fine collection of pictures, among which is a "Sleeping Cupid" and the "Death of Lucretia," by Guido; "Christ taken from the Cross," by Caracci; a "Magdalen," by Titian; and the "Earl of Stratford and his



WENTWORTH HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE LATE EARL FITZWILLIAM.



ELECTRO-SILVER BED-STEAD FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

ary," one of Vandyke's most celebrated works. The chapel of the mansion also contains several valuable paintings; there is a museum of antiquities and modern sculpture; and in the library is a fine collection of books and medals, the latter of great rarity.

The stables, attached to the house, form a quadrangle 190 feet square, with an elegant front towards the park. This noble domain contains 1500 acres, its surface beautifully varied with picturesque woods, and more than one handsome sheet of water. Architecture has been employed to aid the natural beauty of the scenery; temples and other ornamental buildings are judiciously placed upon commanding or retired sites; and, about a mile from the principal front of the mansion, upon an eminence is placed a mausoleum, ninety feet in height. This was erected in 1738 to the memory of the patriotic Marquis of Rockingham.

ELECTRO-SILVER BEDSTEDS.

THESE superb bedsteads have been manufactured by Messrs Charles Williams and Co. (late Catchpole and Williams), 223, Oxford-street. Many thousands have inspected these specimens of British manufacture and Oriental taste; two of them having been exhibited for ten days at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, previous to their being shipped for Alexandria. They were ordered by the late Viceroy, Abbas Pacha, to form part of the munificent presents to his son on his marriage with the daughter of the late Sultan. There are three state and three camp bedsteads. The state bedstead is of rich and elaborate Italian design; the head is composed of pierced and highly-polished open scrollwork, surmounted and relieved by matted foliage. The foot is enriched by a large arabesque shell standing out in bold relief. The sides are of rich Italian scrolls and foliage in open work; the effect being much increased by the bright crimson velvet lining. The base is of highly-polished interlaced bead ornament. Four brilliantly-polished fluted pillars, supporting shaped arches of open trelliswork, surmount the whole. The height is 13 feet; length, 7 feet 6 inches; width, 5 feet.

The camp bedstead is of smaller dimensions, and of different design. Here extreme lightness and elegance are combined. The head and foot of this bedstead are of highly-polished silver pillars, relieved by a few light scrolls and foliage. The sides are also polished silver, with a beautifully-chased ornament in the centre. The pillars are surmounted

by a sort of fleur-de-lis ornament, and bound together by an elegant moulding; from each corner is a bent arm of plain polished silver, supporting a coronet or garland of festooned flower-work in chased silver. The cost of these six bedsteads, we are told, will exceed £10,000. We remember Messrs. Charles Williams and Co. are the same firm who manufactured four colossal electro-plated candelabra, each 18 feet high, some two years since. It is pleasing to see British art and manufacture encouraged on this grand scale; as we are informed, the above are the largest works of the kind that have yet been executed in Europe.

"THE SISTERS."

GROUP IN MARBLE, BY A. MUNRO.

THE few visitors to the recent Exhibition of the Royal Academy who, after luxuriating among the brilliant and various colouring of the paintings, were yet undeterred by its dismal and chilly horrors from exploring the dungeon in whose pale wan light the sculpture is buried, cold and silent, year after year, in defiance of every protest—the few who remained sufficiently long in those "shades below" to acquire definite impressions of the phantasmal forms therein confined—the few, finally, who were not witched of their ordinary powers of observation by the indescribable glamour incidental to the position it occupied will not forget the group we have engraved, the simple sweetness of its senti-

ment, and the grace and loveliness of its childlike forms. Placed as it was against the wall, immediately under the lofty window from which the little light which disturbed the gloom was permitted to enter, nearly the whole of the group was in shade, whilst the more direct though oblique rays just impinged on the heads of the figures; and this light being nearly as dim as moonlight, though infinitely less lovely, the "Sisters" were seen under a peculiar fairy-like and, as it happened, appropriate effect; for the upturned head of the younger child shone full and bright with sympathetic hopefulness, and the inclined head of its elder sister acquired a deeper shade of pensiveness, bowed down, as it almost seemed to be, by delicate health, or at least drooping like the bud of some frail flower under a thin cloud of early morning grief—a young sorrow more sweet and tender than the noon-tide feverish joys of later life. On looking at the engraving, the nestling, yet supporting, attitude of the younger child appears to carry out this sentiment, as, embracing her with one arm and caressing her hand, she fondly seeks to kiss the sad lips of her elder sister once more into smiles. How pure and true such love, and what hope in the unfolding of its blossoms! Their young joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, are intertwined more closely than their forms; and the bond that knits them, while far stronger and more lasting, is as beautiful as the flower-wreath, with its sweetly-suggestive ivy leaves or vine tendrils which here unites them. The contrast of weakness and dependence in the one child seems also to be implied in her slightly greater fragility of form, and is still further conveyed in the character of the hair—it is more feeble in its flow, and therefore more silky and thin; whilst that of the younger is strong, crisp, and curly. Indeed, unless we had learnt differently from the Catalogue of the Exhibition, we should have presumed that the great diversity in the figures implied difference of sex, and that the group represented a brother and sister. The Greeks appear to have considered the degree of curl in the hair indicative of the proportion of strength. Thus, we always find their athletes and representations of Hercules with hair curled and knotted till it almost resembles the woolly head of the negro.

Children appear to be Mr. Munro's specialité, as far as subject is concerned, as in painting it is that of Mr. Sant, and as it was, we think, pre-eminently that of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The graceful fancy of the group before us, our readers will remember, was rivalled, if not surpassed, by the work entitled "Children's Play," the children of Herbert Ingram, Esq., to which was assigned the place of honour in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1850, and which is now in the Manchester Exhibition.



"THE SISTERS."—A GROUP IN MARBLE, BY A. MUNRO.



PRIZE PLOUGHING OF THE RICKMANSWORTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE RICKMANSWORTH AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

ON Friday last week the Rickmansworth Agricultural Association held its annual meeting under most favourable auspices. The ploughing match, in connection with the society, took place at the Apple-tree Farm, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and was witnessed with deep interest by a large number of the resident gentry, by the farmers, and by the agricultural labourers. Several literary gentlemen, connected with the agricultural press, were also upon the ground.

The battle-field of the ploughshares was a clover ley, within two miles of Rickmansworth, and formed part of Mr. James White's Apple-tree Farm. Rather more than half an acre was marked off for each competitor, and soon after half-past eight the word was given, and nineteen ploughs were seen cleaving their way, and throwing up a four-and-a-half inch furrow. Mr. John White, of the Parsonage Farm, sent four teams, Mr. James White three, and Messrs. Wilde and Geary each two; while Messrs. Fellowes, Bateman, Wilson, Currie, Barnes, Mann, Hayes, and Longman were also represented in the fray. Only one out of the nineteen had a unicorn team; and one of Mr. John White's teams, as well as an elegant six-year-old mare in a second, and Mr. Barnes's pair, were especially admired. Nearly all the ploughs were two-wheel ones. A brace of them only had crushers, or, as some phrase them, "outriggers," attached; and one of their handlers boldly claimed for himself the invention of it.

The situation of the field was especially beautiful. To the right lay the seat of Mr. Longman, famed for its magnificent cedars and its gorse covers. In the deep green valley beneath the eye rested on the pleasant residence of Mr. Heywood, embowered in the bosom of thick overhanging woods, scarcely yet fading off into their autumn brown; and, still farther down the same valley, Loudwater, the seat of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., just peeped forth, with the belfry of the paper-mills at its side, silently marking that "temple of industrious peace."

As the morning wore on, and the green strips in each allotment grew rapidly narrower and narrower, the field began to assume a very lively appearance. Mr. Barker, the Rector of Rickmansworth, Mr. Fellowes, sen., Mr. Herbert Fellowes, that most enthusiastic of secretaries, with the committee, and many of the neighbouring gentry, with their wives and families, were on the ground; and, as soon as their dinner was over, the labourers' wives and children sallied out, and joined the groups, looking forward with no little interest and speculation to the reading of the prize list.

The judges having, after a long consultation, made their award, Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., distributed the prizes to the successful candidates, to whom he delivered the following appropriate address:—

The judges (he said) having made their award, it devolves upon me to say to you a few words. You see, from the length of time which the judges have occupied in deciding upon the relative merits of each piece of ploughing, how difficult was the task they had to perform. It is one of the results of such institutions that they not only improve the way of conducting the plough, but they also improve the relation between the farm labourers and the farmer. They are, I am sure, a happy lot of men, although they may have some hard work to perform; but they should bear in mind that I and my friends have also our hard work to perform; so that probably the labourers are, as a class, as happy as the gentry. I am happy to see so many of the labouring classes

present, and I wish to remind them that it is for their own interest that the crime of the country should cease, for it is they who have in the long run to pay for it. If the conduct of the people were improved, and if there were less pauperism throughout the country, the labourers would reap the principal benefit from the change, and not the higher classes, as they might have supposed. The welfare of the labouring classes is a matter of the greatest importance to the gentry, for it is impossible to improve their condition without benefiting society at large. It may be that the prizes which the association offer, in order to bring about that result, are small; but it is not the mere money value of the prize, but its moral importance, which we are to regard. I feel a pleasure to meet so many of my neighbours, who are engaged in the most important of all manufactures—the manufacture of corn for the food of the people—and I feel happy in congratulating those who have obtained prizes by their skill in its pursuit. Even those who have not been on this occasion successful may well be proud of what they have exhibited; for any man who would undertake to pronounce upon the several merits of each piece of ploughing in that field would have to look over it for a very long time indeed. I can then fairly congratulate both the successful and the unsuccessful upon the result of the day; and I hope that next year will show a still greater improvement in their work, and that those who are not now successful will compete again. I now come to speak of those servants who have kept their places for a long time under one master. It is no doubt gratifying to find the servants so well conducted as to be able to retain their places for such a length of time as forty years; still, I do not set much value upon it, because I like to see a man rise from being a servant, and become himself a master, instead of stopping so long in one place (Hear, hear). I am glad to find that the servant-maids do not stop so long in service—the longest period being four years—but get married, and are, I have no doubt, comfortable and happy (Laughter). With regard to the vegetables exhibited, I may say that they are indeed very excellent, and do great credit to the cottagers' gardens. I wish, however, to see the labourer's cottage and his small piece of land and garden close to each other, so that he may devote his spare time to gardening, which cannot be the case if, after his day's regular work, he has to walk two or three miles from his home to the small allotment of land given to him to cultivate. I speak in the presence of the farmers, and I hope they will do something in that direction by giving their labourers small allotments for gardens adjoining their cottages. When Parliament was prorogued the members were told to go down to the country and exert themselves in promoting the happiness of the people. If I have been of any use to you on the present occasion, you may command me on any other. I have a large manufactory of paper in this neighbourhood, and I, therefore, have something to do with the employment of the people. That is now the only rural manufacture which remains to us, and is, too, the only one to overlook which the exciseman may be seen coming in at the door; whereas, were the trade free, we could make paper for the whole of the world. Seeing the length of time you have been upon the ground, I will not further detain you, but thank you for the pleasure which I have felt in meeting you (Cheers).

In the evening the members of the association dined together at the Swan Inn, Rickmansworth—Mr. Ingram, M.P., in the chair, supported by Captain D. O'Connell, M.P.; the Rev. M. Barker, Vicar of Rickmansworth; Mr. Marsden, Mr. Fellowes, sen., Mr. Herbert Fellowes, Mr. Tuxford, Mr. S. Sydney, &c.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given and duly honoured, the Chairman proceeded to say:—

Gentlemen, I have now to call upon you to drink "Success and prosperity to the British Army and Navy." This is a toast which you will agree with me ought in such perilous times as the present to be drunk in bumpers. A good deal has been said by the peace party and by certain other persons on the policy, not of disbanding our armaments, but of reducing them to such a condition that they would no longer be efficient. Now, I should like to know what would be the feelings of a member of the peace party or of a Quaker shut up in Lucknow should he hear the sound of the British drums announcing the arrival of General Havelock to the relief of that city (Hear, hear). I think the firing of the British cannon would be sweet music to his soul (Cheers). I feel, I must confess, rather ashamed of some of my fellow-countrymen and of the members of the peace party who have tried to depreciate the value of the army and navy (Hear, hear). The safety of the country and of our agriculture depends upon both services, for no man would ever sow the ground if he were to be exposed to the danger of an enemy landing upon our coast and sweeping away his crops (Hear, hear). It is thus evident that to further our agricultural prosperity the sword is as necessary as the ploughshare itself (Great cheering). There is no man, setting aside political differences, can say that the late Daniel O'Connell was not one of the brightest lights of the day (Cheers). It is his son, Captain D. O'Connell, a member of the House of Commons, who is to reply to this toast. He is a captain in the militia, and it is to the militia we must look for the defence of our country while the regular army is engaged fighting in the East. We must call it out, and embody it, and have the ballot for it too (Hear, hear). The Ministry should not, I think, have neglected to take that step. Gentlemen, I give you the toast, "The Army and Navy," and I couple with it the name of Captain O'Connell, a militia officer—for I attach as much importance to the militia as I do to the regular army—and I hope you will drink the toast with three times three.

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, Captain Daniel O'Connell, M.P., in replying to the compliment, said: There were in Ireland one or two newspapers, of no talent, no character, and, he was happy to add, of very limited circulation, which had published articles approving of the conduct of the sepoys, and advising the Irish people to refuse to enlist. Now, he was sure there was no gentleman present who could think that the sentiments of those newspapers were the sentiments of the Irish people ("No, no," and cheers). He was glad to find that such was their opinion; but he had to regret that some of the English newspapers had given to those sentiments a notoriety which they did not deserve. The Irish people could not but feel moved by the atrocities committed by the sepoys, and would now, as they had ever done, come forward with the English and the Scotch, it might be not more prominently than they, but at all events with equal bravery, and, shoulder to shoulder, fight the battles of this country (Hear, hear). If any one thing more than another would, under existing circumstances, induce them to do so, it would be the feeling that they were going to punish the oppressors of that sex to whom they had been taught to look up with a noble and chivalrous devotion (Cheers).

Mr. Marsden then proposed "The Church;" and that toast having been responded to,

The Chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Rickmansworth Agricultural Association;" and said: Gentlemen, this is the toast of all the toasts, and I hope you will see the propriety of drinking it in bumpers. What we have to-day seen of the good working of this association ought to be considered as a great benefit conferred upon the country. Here we have a society for improving an important manufacture; in fact, the greatest of all manufactures—the manufacture of meat and bread for the food of the people (Hear, hear). It is the greatest of all manufactures, and yet it exists without any rivalry amongst those engaged in it. If my neighbour has a good crop, or has made any improvement in farming, I am delighted to see it; but you can never find one cotton-printer look without jealousy upon the improvements introduced into that manufacture by another; and I am sure that the success of our agricultural associations has been greatly promoted by the absence of all such feelings of envious rivalry ("Hear," and cheers.) With regard to the success of this association, I must say that I never saw such ploughing as I did to-day; and I will add, that no man who saw the description of work which our ploughmen some years ago performed could at that time imagine that it was possible to raise the labour of the agricultural workman to its present point of eminence. This is not the only good which associations like the present have accomplished, for they have fostered a feeling of emulation in the minds of the labourers, and have, too, brought them and the farmers into a closer union with each other. Having said so much with respect to the association, I hope, as it is now the fashion on occasions like the present to refer to what is going on in India, you will allow me, without at all trenching upon politics, to address to you a few words upon that important subject, concerning as it does the safety of so many of our brave countrymen, their wives, and children. These men have at this moment the greatest possible claim upon us, but I am afraid we do not think of it with that seriousness with which we ought to do; and here I must say that I do not think that Government has been at all up to the mark in providing a force adequate to crush this unhappy revolt. They should have at once called out the militia, and have made every man, high or low, rich or poor, assist in the defence of the country. As I before said, we ought to have the ballot, and each one, young or old, on whom the lot may fall, should be required to join the militia, or, if he cannot serve himself, he should be required to provide a man to serve in his place. This, as a matter both of policy and economy, should be done at one move, and not by dribblets, as that would cost a great deal more money. Now, it occurs to me that we have been pampering the Indian army as contradistinguished from the Indian people—and what has been the result? We did not find the people of India, but the men whom we have been paying and treating with every indulgence, rise and massacre our men, women, and children. Why was it we kept up that army? I will tell you. It was for the sake of aggression to add one province to another, that so we might become the sole possessors of India. That was, I think, the very worst policy we could have pursued; and the next worst policy was to put arms in the hands of our enemies, which they are now turning upon ourselves. It would have been better if we had had the policeman rather than the soldier in India. We should never have allowed the native troops to have been numerically stronger than the European; but, instead of that, we had three native regiments to one European. The man was not in his senses who established that system. Again, with what kind of men did

we officer these troops? With young men of inexperience, and sometimes with men not having that kindness of human nature which would lead them to make allowance for the difference of country, colour, and of creed, and who, consequently, kept away from the native officers, and so made themselves disagreeable (Hear, hear). What I think is this—we should officer the native regiments by men who understand not only their language but their feelings, for a touch of nature makes all mankind one kindred (Cheers). It is, too, better that we should, so soon as the insurrection is suppressed, rule in the name of the Queen only, than, as heretofore, having the East India Company stepping in between the subject and the imperial authority of the Crown. Speaking of the suppression of the mutiny, I must confess that I cannot agree with those who say that we ought, without mercy, to sacrifice the principal cities of India. The Christian religion teaches us mercy, and therefore, although the sepoys have no right to expect the least mercy at our hands, let us not, by imitating their conduct, sanction their barbarity. Let us be above that, and show that the Christian religion forbids us to take into our hands that vengeance which belongs to God alone (Cheers). It has, however, been said that Parliament will be soon called together, and that it will be then determined what our future policy on the government of India is to be; but I shall tell you what in reality will be done. A few old stagers, much better acquainted with red tape than with what concerns the government of the people, will be appointed as a Select Committee to inquire into the cause of the revolt; but we may expect nothing of any moment from their deliberations (Hear, hear). I have somewhat wandered from the toast of the evening, but, as it is now everywhere the fashion to speak of India, I have also ventured to do so, and I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to my observations. In conclusion I give you "Prosperity to the Rikmansworth Agricultural Association," and I beg leave to couple with that toast the name of my friend to my left, Mr. Herbert Fellowes, who originated the association, and whose talents and energy have kept it in existence (Cheers).

Mr. H. Fellowes returned thanks, and stated the society was in a most flourishing condition.

Mr. Fellowes, sen., then proposed "The health of the Chairman of the evening" (Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P.), paying at the same time a cordial tribute to his character, and the admirable qualities by which he was distinguished.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman expressed his sense of the compliment, and said he received from the eulogium passed upon him by Mr. Fellowes as much gratification as he had from the kindness of his friends at Boston. It was true that he had not been many years resident in Hertfordshire, but he hoped he had secured in it many friends, and he believed he had never yet lost one. Mr. Fellowes had been pleased to speak of his (Mr. Ingram's) generosity in contributing to some charity, but he must say that he had no great opinion of mere charities. He better liked the man who spent his money in employing the people than him who expended it in what was called charity. He thought he could take some credit to himself on that ground for the employment he had afforded the people of the neighbourhood during the last seven years. He had now in the mills at Loudwater nearly 150 persons engaged in the manufacture of paper, and he felt happy in being thus able to promote industrious habits among the people; and he might add that ever since he had come into the neighbourhood he had been treated with uniform kindness by the resident gentry, and by the labourers themselves—men, women, and children.

Several other toasts were given, after which the Chairman announced that he would next year present a silver cup to be contested for by the tenant-farmers, under certain restrictions to be arranged by the committee.

The company separated about eleven o'clock, well pleased with the festivities of the evening.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. S. PAKINGTON, M.P., ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The annual dinner of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society was held at Worcester on Friday evening last, at the close of the exhibition of stock. In the course of the evening Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bart., gave the health of the borough members, on which the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington rose, and spoke at some length. After allusions to the prosperity of agriculture, and to the bountiful crops with which Providence had blessed us this season, he came to the all-engrossing topic of the day—the mutiny in India. He said, while they had all occasion to be thankful for the elements of prosperity at home, they could not close their eyes to the fact that a dark cloud had arisen over a portion of the fortunes of England. With regard to the atrocities of the sepoys, justice must be vindicated, crime must be punished, the power of England must be asserted, and the horrible deeds committed must be treated as they deserved. Englishmen demanded this; but he would say let it be done in no vindictive spirit. Let justice be tempered with mercy. When they came to deal with the matter after the victory had been gained, let them bear in mind that our own hands were not clean. India had not been governed as it ought to have been. This must be borne in mind in the day of reckoning; and in dealing with this question let them bear in mind these two great cardinal objects—first, that as a great nation we must re-establish the authority of the Sovereign in India; and, secondly, that, when that authority is re-established, India must be better governed. We must take care that our past errors are corrected, and our great mission so fulfilled that we may not only reap the benefit in the government of that empire, but so do it as to promote the happiness, the welfare, and the ultimate civilisation of that vast portion of the human race intrusted to our care.

HANTS AND WILTS EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—The annual conference of this society (the object of which is to promote the mental improvement of the adolescent and adult classes in the two counties of Hants and Wilts) was held in the Townhall at Basingstoke on Monday, and was attended by a large number of the clergy of the two counties. The Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury occupied the chair; and there were seated near him the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, Rev. Canon Woodroffe of Winchester, Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., Mr. G. Slater, M.P., Mr. W. W. Beach, M.P., Hon. and Rev. S. Best, Mr. W. L. Slater, Mr. Chute, Rev. S. Chermiside, Dr. Booth of the Society of Arts in London, Rev. J. Temple, Inspector of Schools, &c. An eloquent speech, setting forth the advantages resulting from a practical education, having been made by the Chairman, the report of the committee was read; after which several subjects were introduced for discussion—one which engaged the larger portion of the time of the conference was—"Can the evening school, or the half-time system in the day-school, combined with the Sunday-school, be rendered a sufficient substitute for the more regular teaching of the day-school, and under what conditions?" Several clergymen addressed the conference, and some speakers expressed a confident belief that even in rural districts the half-time system might be advantageously adopted, though there were others who maintained that there were almost insuperable objections to it. At the close of the conference a large party dined together at the Angel Hotel. In the evening the Earl of Carnarvon delivered a lecture at the Institution on the "Later History of the County of Hants."

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF DUNDEE TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.—On Thursday week the freedom of the burgh of Dundee was presented to Dr. Livingstone. Provost Ewan occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Sir John Ogilvy, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P.; Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Sir David Brewster, and a distinguished party from Rossie Priory were in the gallery. In acknowledging the honour, Dr. Livingstone stated that he had been led to devote himself to the missionary cause by reading the work of Dr. Thomas Dick, of Breughly Ferry, on "The Philosophy of a Future State." It was intimated that £120 had been collected in Dundee in aid of the testimonial fund to the Doctor.

BRADFORD, WAKEFIELD, AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—The Government Inspector passed over this line on Friday week; and on Saturday there was a formal opening of the line by the directors, the shareholders, and their friends. A train departed at noon from the Leeds Central Station to Wakefield. The excursionists then partook of a luncheon at the Music-hall, Wakefield, returning to Leeds at five o'clock. On Monday the line was opened to the public. The new line is nearly ten miles in length. It forms a junction with the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, near the station at Wakefield, and terminates in a further junction with the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction line at New Wortley, near Leeds. The line passes through a rich mineral district. At about midway from the termini, at Ardsley, there is a junction formed by the Gildersome Extension branch of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction line, a more ready access from Bradford and the immediate neighbourhood being thus obtained to Wakefield and the south.

IN GLASGOW the members of the Jewish persuasion have purchased a tenement which they intend to convert into a synagogue. The price paid for the premises is £1500.

FRATRICIDE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday William Jones, a butcher, was brought up on remand before the police magistrate, and afterwards before the borough coroner, charged with killing his brother, by stabbing him in the breast with a butcher's sheath-knife, on Sunday night, and was committed to the assizes by both officials on a charge of manslaughter. The prisoner said in his defence that his brother first attacked him, cutting his hand and bruising his face and body in several places.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND has been making a brief tour of visits during the past week. On Thursday his Excellency laid the foundation-stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of the officers and men of the county of Wexford who fell in the late war. His return to Dublin on Saturday (to-day) was expected.

DR. LIVINGSTONE intends visiting Liverpool on Monday next. He will attend and address a meeting of the African Association in the Cotton Sales Room on the following day.

FARM STABLES AND DIVINE SERVICE.—A custom has long prevailed in Kent of employing men in farm stables during the hours of divine service. On Saturday last a public meeting was held at Canterbury for the purpose, if possible, of causing the discontinuance of the system. W. Deedes, Esq., took the chair. Letters approving of the object of the meeting were read from Lords Guildford and Winchester, Sir Brook Bridges, Sir E. Dering, and others. A resolution was passed for forming an association, to be called "The East Kent Agricultural Labourers' Association," for carrying out the objects of the meeting, and generally raising the social and religious character of the agricultural labourers in East Kent.

A CLERGYMAN FIRED AT IN THE PULPIT.—At the magistrates' meeting at Frome last week, a man named Joseph Ashman was charged with having fired a gun at the Rev. G. A. Mahon, whilst he was engaged in the performance of Divine service in the parish church of Leigh-on-Mendip. On the evening of Sunday week the Rev. G. A. Mahon was in the pulpit engaged in preaching a sermon, when the report of a gun was heard on the north side of the church, followed by the crashing of glass in the north window. The minister was observed to fall back against the column of the pulpit, and his face and surplice were instantly covered with blood. The utmost consternation was produced—women screamed and fainted, many rushed from the church, whilst others hastened to the help of the clergyman, whom everybody thought had been murdered. Mr. Mahon had been struck by the charge and partially stunned, but it was soon ascertained that the greater part of the blood must have been discharged from the gun, and that the only wound he had received was from a fragment of the glass. The inquiries instituted by the police caused very strong suspicion to fall on the prisoner, who was arrested. Evidence tending to fix that suspicion upon him having been adduced, the magistrates remanded the prisoner to Shepton Mallet gaol.

THE LEIGH WOODS MURDER.—Beale has been fully committed by the Bourton magistrates on the charge of wilful murder. Several witnesses clearly identified the prisoner, having seen him in the company of the murdered woman in the vicinity of the place where the body was found.

THE BRAMHALL MURDER.—At the adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Henderson, who was shot in his bed (as recorded in our Number of last Saturday), held on Tuesday, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against James Henderson, the eldest son of the murdered man. Several circumstances tended to fix suspicion of the horrible crime upon the prisoner; among the strongest of which are the following:—The wadding which was found in deceased's bedroom, and which must have come out of the gun with which he was shot, corresponded exactly with the piece of wadding found on the stairs where the prisoner says he fired at the supposed burglar; and both wads were portions of a printed number of a serial romance of which several entire numbers were discovered in a drawer in the prisoner's bedroom. In his room were also two spent caps, whereas, according to his own statement, he fired only one barrel. The desk which was alleged to have been broken open had not been locked, so that the piece of lock attached to the upper portion of the leather must have been cut off while it was open.

MURDER AT BIRKENHEAD.—On Tuesday Francis Smith, John Smith, and G. Gallagher, were again brought up at the Birkenhead Police-court, charged with the murder of John Drewery, at the Birkenhead Dock Cottages, on Sunday night. The evidence produced was very slight against the prisoners, the witnesses only being able to state that they saw the deceased, the man Dunn, who was stabbed, and the prisoners, quarrelling; none of them saw Drewery and Dunn stabbed, nor did they see a knife used. The prisoners were ultimately remanded till Saturday (to-day). Dunn is progressing favourably under the care of Dr. Marshall, at the Birkenhead Hospital.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 7, 1857.

| Day. | Barometer at 9 A.M. 58 feet above level of sea, reduced to mean temperature. | Highest temperature. | Lowest temperature. | Adapted Mean temperature. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Rain (0-10). | Rain in inches. |
|--------|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Oct. 1 | 30.160 | 67.1 | 65.8 | 57.8 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 65.8 | 60.3 | SW. | 2 | 0.000 |
| " 2 | 30.080 | 65.8 | 46.3 | 58.3 | 58.4 | 54.8 | 65.1 | 56.7 | W. SW. | 0 | 0.000 |
| " 3 | 29.950 | 64.0 | 53.9 | 59.2 | 60.8 | 57.4 | 62.6 | 58.7 | SW. | 7 | 0.000 |
| " 4 | 29.745 | 51.2 | 41.8 | 46.9 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 | N. | 10 | 0.312 |
| " 5 | 29.664 | 59.1 | 38.2 | 50.1 | 49.8 | 47.5 | 56.6 | 50.9 | N. SW. | 4 | 0.000 |
| " 6 | 29.702 | 57.0 | 39.6 | 49.5 | 49.3 | 46.9 | 55.6 | 48.2 | NWSW. | 0 | 0.000 |
| " 7 | 29.798 | 57.7 | 37.4 | 49.9 | 54.8 | 53.8 | 52.2 | 51.3 | SE. | 10 | 0.423 |
| Means | 29.814 | 60.3 | 46.1 | 53.1 | 54.1 | 52.2 | 53.2 | 53.6 | | | 10.763 |

The range of temperature during the week was 23.9 degrees. A dense fog prevailed during the early morning and forenoon of the 1st, but cleared off in the course of the day. It was raining heavily on the day of the 4th, and again on the evening and night of the 7th, on the latter occasion the wind was very high, and the night very dark, but it cleared off about midnight, and the sky was quite clear on the morning of the 8th. A halo was seen round the moon on the night of the 2nd, and again on the night of the 5th. Hoar frost was noticed on the morning of the 5th. The wind has generally been high, and the weather unsettled for the last four days.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | | Barometer Corrected. | Tempera- ture of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum read at 10 A.M. | Maximum at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours | in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. |
|-------|----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Inches. | ° | ° | % | 0-10 | ° | ° | | Miles | Inches |
| Sept. | 30 | 30.026 | 56.6 | 51.5 | 84 | 6 | 46.8 | 66.6 | ESE. | 183 | .001 |
| Oct. | 1 | 30.060 | 56.9 | 55.8 | 86 | 5 | 48.9 | 69.8 | ESE. WSW. | 87 | .000 |
| " | 2 | 30.181 | 56.7 | 51.1 | 83 | 7 | 49.3 | 65.7 | SW. | 219 | .001 |
| " | 3 | 29.980 | 58.7 | 52.8 | 82 | 10 | 54.5 | 62.8 | SW. | 331 | .000 |
| " | 4 | 29.786 | 49.9 | 48.5 | 95 | 10 | 54.3 | 55.9 | NNE. NW. | 191 | .000 |
| " | 5 | 29.697 | 48.5 | 43.6 | 84 | 3 | 41.7 | 56.8 | SSW. | 171 | .063 |
| " | 6 | 29.764 | 50.3 | 43.0 | 78 | 2 | 45.2 | 57.4 | SW. W. | 180 | .105 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 8h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extremely unfavourable advices which have reached us from New York this week, and the rapid fall in the exchanges at that port, added to the total cessation of specie shipments to England, have been productive of much alarm here in commercial circles, it being apprehended that eventually the present crisis in the United States will react severely amongst those immediately interested in the export trade. Consols have felt the influence of these advices; sales of stock have been considerably in excess of the purchases, and prices have consequently given way. The monetary position of the East India Company has likewise commanded more than usual attention, especially as it has transferred to the Bank of England has advanced that body £1,000,000 sterling on the security of bonds. This heavy advance must of necessity have great influence upon the future value of money in the discount market, because it is obvious—especially as parcels of gold continue to be withdrawn for shipment to the Continent—that a large portion of the Bank's resources are likely to be absorbed otherwise than by the commercial body; and we may take it for granted that eventually the East India Company must become a borrower in the open market, even though we have been lately told that they have still large resources on hand.

The arrival of intelligence from India to the effect that gold had risen to a premium of nine per cent, and that many of the mercantile firms at Calcutta had desired gold to be forwarded in future instead of silver, has created no little uneasiness amongst some of the operators on the Exchange. It must be obvious, however, that it matters very little to us whether we send gold to the Continent to purchase silver, or whether we send gold direct to India. Another feature requires special notice, viz.—the unusually small amounts of surplus cash now in the hands of the leading bankers and the great caution with which they have made ad-

vances, although it is believed that the dividend payments will materially increase the supply ere long. In the meantime, however, no bills have been done in Lombard-street under 5½ per cent; and the directors, at their weekly meeting on Thursday advanced the minimum rate from 5½ to 6 per cent.

On the Continent, money has been in increased demand, and the rates of discount have further advanced. The Bank of Prussia is now charging 3½ per cent; whilst at Hamburg, the rate has risen from 6½ to 7; and at Frankfurt, from 5 to 6 per cent. In the Stock Exchange, here, the rate for loans on Government Securities is 5 to 5½ per cent, and, for long periods, money has been refused upon any security.

The actual quantity of gold taken from the Bank, this week, for export, has amounted to £200,000, £26,000 being for Cadiz. The total arrivals—including £385,363 in gold from Australia, via Suez—has not exceeded £460,000.

From a return just issued, we find that the Paris mint coined £21,000,000 during the first nine months of the present year, against £20,000,000 in the corresponding period in 1856.

On Monday the Consol Market was very inactive, and prices ruled a shade lower. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 90½ to 90½ and 90½ for Account, 90½. Bank Stock, for Account, was 219; India Stock, 209 to 210. Long Annuities, 1860, were 23-16; India Bonds, 23s. 6d.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. 6d.; and the Bonds, 98½. Prices were rather lower on Tuesday, and the market was heavy. Consols, for Transfer, marked 89½ to 90½; the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 101; Consols, for Account, 90 to 90½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. 6d.; Bank Stock, for Account, was 217; and India Stock, 210. No transactions took place on Wednesday. On Thursday Consols, for Money, were done at 89½ and 89½ for the 10th of October, 90½ and 90½. Exchequer Bills were 8s. to 4s. discount; India Bonds, 23s. to 19s. 6d.

Although the transactions in the Foreign House have been unimportant, the fluctuations in prices have continued moderate, and we have had no actual pressure upon the market:—Brazilian five per cents have marked 99½ ex div.; Guatemala Five per Cents, 50; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 51½ ex div.; Russian five per Cents, 103½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Spanish New Deferred, 25½; Turkish Four per Cents, 99½; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; French Three per Cents, 68. 25c; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; Dutch Four per Cents, 98 ex div.; and Sardinian Five per Cents, 90.

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled firm in price, but the transactions in them have continued limited:—Australasia have marked 83 ex div.; Colonial, 29½; London Chartered of Australia, 18½; London Joint Stock 31½; Union of Australia, 51½; Ottoman, 18½; Union of London, 26½; and London and County, 29½.

Miscellaneous Securities have continued heavy. London Docks, 190; Victoria, 87½; Australian Agricultural, 21½; Australian Royal Mail, 2; Canada Company's Bonds, 130; Crystal Palace, 13½; European and American Steam, 63; London Discount, 3½; London General Omnibus, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75; Ditto New, 15½; Berlin Water-works, 4½; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; Vauxhall, 17½; National Discount, 3½; North British Australasian, 8½; and Oriental Gas, 13.

Nearly all Railway Shares have been very inactive, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 84; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 33½; East Anglian, 19½; Eastern Counties, 58; Eastern Union, B Stock, 30½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29 ex div.; Great Northern, 96; Ditto, A Stock, 89; Great Western, 53½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94½; London and Brighton, 102½; London and North-Western, 95½; Ditto, Eighth, 4; London and South-Western, 89; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39½; Midland, 80½; Norfolk, 60; North British, 47½ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 90½; Ditto, York, 70½; North Staffordshire, 13; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 31½; South Devon, 32½; South-Eastern, 61½; South Wales, 83.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—London and Greenwich, Preference, 22½ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 95; East Anglian, Class B, Six per Cent, 110; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 114; Ditto, Redeemable at Five per Cent prem., 61½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; Great Western, convertible and redeemable, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 87; Ditto, Birmingham Shares, 93; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26. 5; Midland Consolidated, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 91; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin Stock, 86; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91; Ditto, 1½ dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 112.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Geelong and Melbourne, 21; Grand Trunk of Canada, 42½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 76½; Great Indian Peninsula, 19½; Ditto, New, 4; Great Western of Canada, 20½; Ditto, New, 102; Mauritius Five per Cent, 19½.

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Mining Shares continue dull. Alfred Consols have marked 13½; North Wheal Basset, 16; North Wheal Crofty, 4½; Sortridge Consols Mining Company, 2½; Wheal Mary Ann, 47½; St. John del Rey, 12½; and General, 17.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, October 5.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was limited; nevertheless, sales of all kinds progressed slowly, at last week's prices. There was a fair supply of foreign wheat on offer. Fine dry samples were held at fully late rates, but inferior qualities met a very dull inquiry. Most kinds of barley sold slowly, at barely stationary prices. Fine malt was in fair request, at fully late rates; but other kinds met a dull inquiry. We had a good consignment of oats, at fully late rates. Beans were in short supply, and moderate request, on former terms. In the value of peas no change took place. The flour trade was inactive; nevertheless, prices were supported.

October 7.—The market was closed to-day.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 49s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 50s.; ryegrass, 50s. to 42s.; grinding barley, 20s. to 32s.; distilling do., 57s. to 59s.; mulling do., 40s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 63s. to 75s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 74s.; Chevalier, 75s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cora, black, 25s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 26s. to 31s.; tick beans, 34s. to 39s.; grey peas, 40s. to 42s.; mangel, 42s. to 46s.; white, 40s. to 43s.; boilers, 50s. to 52s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s. to 56s.; Suffolk, 40s. to 42s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 41s. to 43s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 28s. to 36s. per barrel.

Needs.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Tea.—The demand is steady, but far from active, at last week's currency. Common sound consignments are at 12½d. per lb., for 1857, and 12½d. for 1858.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw sugars have sold at a moderate extent, at last week's currency. Inferior and damp parcels rule heavy, at barely late rates. Barbadoes has sold at 47s. to 58s. 6d.; Jamaica, 45s. to 48s.; very fine Demerara, 58s. to 60s.; Mauritius, 58s. 6d. to 52s.; Bengal, 46s. to 57s. 6d.; and Pernambuco, 45s. per cwt. Refined sugars move off slowly, at 62s. to 68s. 6d. per cwt. for low to the grocery.

Coffee.—Our market continues heavy, and further decline of from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. has been submitted to by the importers. Good ordinary native has been withdrawn at 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—Rather large quantities have found buyers, at full prices, to a slight advance. Good and fine white Bengal has changed hands at 14s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; and Java, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

Travelling.—Holders of nearly all kinds of butter—the supply of which is very moderate—refuse to sell except on higher terms. Fine bacon is quite as dear as last week, but inferior qualities rule dull. Hams and lard are tolerably firm in price.

Tallow.—Our market is steady, and P.Y.C. on the spot has sold at 57s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 138 10s. per ton on the spot. All other oils are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Turpentine is steady. Spirits, 30s. to 40s.; rough, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The transactions in rum are devoid of interest. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Brandy supports late rates, but the demand is not so active. Malt spirit unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 12 10s. to 14; clover ditto, 13 15s. to 15; and straw, 11 10s. to 12 10s. per load.

Wool.—The demand for fine raw wools, coming to the Liverpool sales being in progress, in every instance, however, very full prices have been paid.

Butter.—The supplies are good, and the demand is steady, at full prices. In old and 4 yearling hog scarcely any business doing.

Pork.—The demand for fine raw wools, coming to the Liverpool sales being in progress, in every instance, however, very full prices have been paid.

Beef.—The supplies are good, and the demand is steady, at full prices. In old and 4 yearling hog scarcely any business doing.

Neigute and Lendenhult.—The demand generally has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10s.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

A FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION took place on Friday (last week) at the East Cornwall Gunpowder-mills at Heraldsfoot, by which four men, named Edgewood, Whiting, Rogers, and Pett, were killed.

The shock was felt at Liskeard: buildings adjoining the mills were unroofed, and considerable damage was done. An inquest has been held on the only body found, the other three poor fellows having been blown to atoms, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, and the jury recommended that a smaller quantity of gunpowder should be kept on the premises. An explosion of gunpowder took place on the same day at Wheal Lode Mine, Cornwall, by which two men, named Wern and Dennis, were dreadfully injured. The former is likely to recover, but Dennis died the same night.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE.—One day last week, as Professor Rogers, an American savant, was travelling by the express from London to Nor-

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he has devoted to all branches of the manufacture, obtained the
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marble slabs and plate-glass back and doors; and a large-size
brilliant plate chimney-glass in carved and gilt frame. The whole to
be sold for 40 guineas. To be seen at H. GREEN and CO.'S, Uphol-
sterers, 204, Oxford-street, West.

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STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY
In 1853 an Act of Parliament was obtained for constructing a
Railway from the Main Line of the Great Northern Railway at Park-
stone, about three miles north of Grantham, to the Loop Line of the
same Company at Boston, all in the county of Lincoln.
The object of the promoters in obtaining this Act was to make perfect
a direct Railway communication between Nottingham and the other
important manufacturing and mineral districts west of that town and
the port of Boston, thereby affording an outlet from the east coast of
the kingdom for the mineral, manufacturing, and other produce of
Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, &c., and a saving in
point of distance, as compared with Hull, of twenty-three miles, and
as compared with Grimsby, of twenty-two miles.

A portion of the undertaking—viz. from Grantham to Sleaford—is
already completed, and was opened for passenger traffic in June last,
the receipts from which traffic are surpassing the most sanguine ex-
pectations of the Directors.

The line opened for goods traffic on the 1st of September, and,
running as it does through the heart of the Ancaster Stone Field, the
traffic from this source, as also that from the ordinary productions of
the district, with the addition of the passenger traffic, will enable the
Directors to pay a liberal dividend to the shareholders.

The Great Northern Company have entered into an agreement for
working not only this portion of the line, but also the remainder of
the line from Sleaford to Boston when it shall be completed, for the
period of ten years, on the following terms, viz.:

The Great Northern to pay all the Working Expenses, Parochial
Rates, &c., as also to keep in repair the Line and Works, and
to pay to the Company half the gross earnings of the Line.

Under the arrangement, therefore, the shareholders of this Com-
pany are relieved from all risk and expense attending the working of
the Line, and they will receive from the Great Northern Railway one
half of the gross earnings for the purposes of Dividend.

Although the prospects of the Traffic between Grantham and Sleaford
are most encouraging, it will not yield that amount of profit per
mile that will enable the Directors when completed to Boston, and this
part of the undertaking the Directors are most desirous of once
commencing.

When completed, the Directors are assured that the Coalmasters of
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire will send Coal to Boston, for ship-
ment to the French and other Continental Ports, in quantities sufficient
to pay 24 per cent on the Capital of the Company; in addition to
which will be the traffic of the passenger and Local Traffic, as
also from the various articles of Import and Export, such as
Timber, Salt, &c., which the saving of many miles of Railway transit
will obviously secure.

Mr. G. R. Stephenson, the Engineer of the Company, has, at the
request, as well



PHEASANT-SHOOTING.—DRAWN BY WOLF.

WARMINSTER ATHENÆUM.

WARMINSTER, in the county of Wilts, long famed for its corn market, is surrounded with striking scenery, and may be classed amongst the prettiest towns of England of its size. On the north and north-east it is bounded by that termination of extensive chalk range which bears the well-known name of the Wiltshire Downs, whence the prospect is extensive and interesting. On the south is seen a portion of that sylvan belt within which lie the parks and mansions of Longleat. On the west the horizon terminates in the vista of Lansdowne, near Bath. On the east there are rich and umbrageous woods and plantations backing up villages and hamlets, and south of this the undulating hills which tend to mark Dorsetshire.

Within the last twenty years few places have made greater improvements than Warminster in its internal appearance. Many new and elegant buildings have been and are still being erected, the latest being



THE WARMINSTER ATHENÆUM.

the Athenæum and Literary Institution. A suitable building for this purpose is in course of erection, on the site of the old and well-known hotel and posting-house. The plan comprises a spacious reading-room and library, with offices beneath; living rooms for librarian; good class-rooms; and a large and handsome lecture-room, capable of seating 350 persons. The design is by Mr. W. I. Stent, architect, of Warminster, and the contract for the whole erection has been taken by Mr. Barnden, of Warminster, at a sum of £1325. The lecture-room is nearly completed, and will be used this winter.

PHEASANT-SHOOTING.

But if the shady woods my cares employ,
In quest of feathered game my spaniel's beat,
Puzzling th' entangled copse, and from the brake
P'ish forth the whirring pheasant.

No field sport has ever afforded such scope to the pencil as pheasant-shooting. Grouse-shooting has, it is true, its frowning background of heather, hill, and crag; and partridges claim on canvas their golden stubble to relieve the long botanic expanses of swedes or mangel-wurzels stretching away to the fox covers that stand hard by the half-hidden ancestral grange. Still the tableau is tame in comparison with that of the spaniels bustling and whimpering through the coverts, and the mighty rush of the cock pheasant as he speeds his death flight aloft, and then falls, crushing with such delicious emphasis through the russet boughs. The painter of dead game, too, could ill afford to miss him from the centre of his group, where he has lain for many a long year, with the fading hues of indigo and blue on his plump upturned breast and neck, and communicating "colour" to the sombre hare and dainty partridges, and well worn game-bag at his side, with the bright scarlet circle of his death-glazed eye.

Six hundred years at least have gone by since this "Colchian bird" was first turned loose amid the dewy briars of an English covert, and none hold their place more tenaciously in the heart of the game-preserver, or cause more daring excursions of the unlicensed "on a shiny night." Connoisseurs who can give a steady judgment on dishes, unbiassed in this instance by bread sauce, may disagree as to his flavour, and rank even a hen bird far below the other components of a fourth course; but still he is the very aristocrat of game-birds, and in old times one of the choicest quarries of the Royal falcons. Hence it may be a misdemeanour in a preserver's eyes to net the partridge; but it is treason, "without benefit of clergy," to wire the pheasant, and the blood of the poacher tingles with a higher emulation accordingly. The Irish poacher has, however, no such incentive, as pheasants have a great dislike to the climate, and many game-preservers have wholly ceased to rear them.

Besides the common breed, the pied, the white, and those with a white ring round their necks are occasionally to be found. The white are principally hens; and there are instances on record of mule birds bearing the plumage of the hen, but with the neck and tail of the

cock, the latter of which, in the case of the Chinese pheasant, has reached five feet six inches.

They build a rough nest on the ground in April, principally among the young clovers, and frequently lay thirteen eggs, but a nid of eleven, including the old birds, is rare. Unlike the faithful partridges, the cock and hen separate early in November, and the solitaires are often found a mile away from their covert, in thick hedge-rows, in search of their favourite acorns (for in this respect they are a "truly British bird"), blackberries, and grubs. Their tastes are, however, of the most cosmopolitan kind. Keepers mostly use peas, wheat, barley, and rice, and they have a peculiar fancy for boiled potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes, boiled or raw. We also remember a noble Lord in the Atherstone country feeding his birds with damaged raisins, and they thrive under this epicurean diet till they were as plump as ortolans. Some few fanciers have shot rabbits and chopped them into little bits to mix with their food; but, left to themselves, they are as inveterate enemies to wireworm as any mole, and will keep among the insects as long as the dew is on the grass, and then only condescend to wander forth to the corn-fields. The hen may be said to be dumb; but on a September evening the preserves are vocal with the incessant crow and chuckle of the cock birds, as they fly up to their roosts, and leave the fox and weasel in supperless despair below.

Their greatest aversion is the "tap-tap" of a stick upon rails; and season after season, when the owners of the fields near a covert have, with their usual kindness, been "up i' the morning early," with the fond hope of making them pay at last for their corn forays, they have been frustrated in their watchful efforts by the covert-owner simply placing a keeper to maintain a gentle but ceaseless tattoo on a rail from four o'clock. Well may a pheasant's heart furnish the highest emblem of cowardice both in man and horse! Shot No. 5 is generally thought to be most effective against them, on the ground that the feather gives less resistance to a small shot than a large one.

Beaters have pretty nearly superseded spaniels, and the perfection of training in the latter is to get him to perpetually describe a ten or twelve yard circuit round you as you move along. A steady old pointer, however, works them as well as any thing; and it is not an unusual sight to see a dog of this class, when one has come out of cover, feather on a scent over pasture and stubble for nearly a mile, and then draw up to him at last, and make him rise, *volens*



THE FIRE-ESCAPE-MAN'S DOG "BILL."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

colours, in a little spianey. This year birds are said to be in great abundance; but, as the sportsman has to tread "under green leaves" instead of upon a carpet of dead ones, he will, if he lacks "rides" in his wood, have a somewhat up-hill task for a fortnight to come, albeit his coopers can flush them in all the profusion which now distinguishes the preserves at Bradgate, and has made Clumber and Welbeck so famous.

"BILL," THE FIRE-ESCAPE-MAN'S DOG.

CANINE sagacity has rarely been marked by such a reward as that lately conferred upon the dog belonging to the conductor of a fire-escape in Whitechapel. The biped is, doubtless, a worthy public servant: we commend him to the prize distribution of some public society; meanwhile the quadruped has been rewarded by the parishioners of the locality in which he has evinced his instinct allied to reason. We often record and illustrate the presentation of testimonials to individuals, but rarely, if ever, one better deserved than in the present instance.

A few evenings since a considerable number of the parishioners assembled at the house of Mr. Upson, in High-street, Whitechapel, for the purpose of presenting the dog "Bill" with a memento of their appreciation of the services he renders at all fires in the east end of London. The testimonial consisted of a chased collar, on which is engraved:—

I am the fire-escape man's dog, my name is Bill;
When "Fire!" is called I am never still.
I bark for my master, all dangers to brave,
To bring the escape—human life to save.

Several of the leading parishioners were present, and testified not merely to the great good Wood, the fire-escape conductor and owner of the dog, had done in saving life at fires, but also to the services rendered by the dog in calling assistance, and running in front of the escape with a lantern in his mouth.

We add a few particulars of this recipient of human gratitude. "Bill" is of the terrier breed, and about six years old. Whenever there is an alarm of fire he is one of the first to discover it: he barks for assistance, and never ceases his clamour till, with his master and the fire-escape, he arrives at the conflagration. No sooner is the escape fixed than a race commences between the dog and his owner—the former up the ladder, the quadruped working his way up inside the canvas, and not always last in the ascent. A window is no sooner opened than he dashes in. He examines the beds and searches every corner for the inmates, and should he find any, soon attracts his master to the spot by loudly barking. He has in this way helped Wood to rescue seventy-two persons from a fearful death, and on many occasions the dog himself narrowly escaped destruction. At his first essay—a fire in Fashion street, Spitalfields—the flooring gave way under him, and he fell through the flames into the cellar, where he was discovered in a butt of water, which, although saving him from fire, was hot enough to scald off his coat. For saving an old lady and a gentleman at this fire Wood received the Royal Society's medal. At another fire, in Fieldgate-street, Wood saved five lives—one person being lost. Bill, on this occasion, again vanished through the floor, and had to remain till all danger was over, when he was found with the body. Wood was rewarded with a very flattering testimonial, and a sovereign.

As the vigilance of the fireman has been greatly aided by the sagacity and watchfulness of the dog, the rewards which Wood has received will convey some notion of the services of the dog.

Wood has also received testimonials for saving four lives in Somerset-street; a testimonial for preserving seven women and two children in Titchhurst-street; and for rescuing three persons at Walker's, in Whitechapel-road. At No. 1, Colchester-street, there were two fires: on the first occasion he saved no less than ten persons; and, on the second, five: for his exertions at these fires he received a testimonial, half a sovereign, a Bible, a handsome silver watch, and twenty pounds. He has also received testimonials for saving four lives at 41, Backchurch-lane; for saving four at Yates's, in the Whitechapel-road; for rescuing three persons at Moses's, Whitechapel-road; for saving two persons (one a police officer) at 62, Backchurch-lane; for saving, at another fire in the same street, the proprietor, his wife, and four children; for saving four persons at Mr. Bradley's, in the Commercial-road; a testimonial, and a sovereign, for preserving two persons in Little Halsey-street. He has also received the society's testimonial for the great number of fires attended; and is to receive another for saving five persons at another fire in the Whitechapel-road.

It is worthy of remark that "Bill" has never been taught his business; as his master says, "it is a gift." Wood is unassuming as brave, and will gladly show his interesting collection of testimonials at his residence, 6, Silk street, Burton-street, Cripplegate. The inhabitants of Whitechapel are justly proud of him.

LIFE IN PICTURES.—It is by seizing the leading lines, when we cannot seize all, that likeness and expression are given to a portrait, and grace and a kind of vital truth to the rendering of every natural form. I call it vital truth, because these chief lines are always expressive of the past history and present action of the thing. They show, in a mountain, first, how it was built or heaped up; and, secondly, how it is now being worn away, and from what quarter the wildest storms strike it. In a tree they show what kind of fortune it has had to endure from its childhood: how troublesome trees have come in its way and pushed it aside, and tried to strangle or starve it; where and when kind trees have sheltered it, and grown up lovingly together with it, bending as it bent; what winds torment it most; what boughs of it behave the best, and bear most fruit, and so on. In a wave or cloud these leading lines show the run of the tide and of the wind, and the sort of change which the water or vapour is at any moment enduring in its form, as it meets shore or counter-wave, or melting sunshine. Now, remember, nothing distinguishes great men from inferior men more than their always, whether in life or art, knowing the way things are going. Your dunce thinks they are standing still, and draws them all fixed; your wise man sees the change or changing in them, and draws them so—the animal in its motion, the tree in its growth, the cloud in its course, the mountain in its wearing away.—*Ruskin's Elements of Drawing.*

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.—The General Board of Health, Whitehall, has issued a precautionary address to local boards of health on this subject, commencing thus:—"Cholera has again become epidemic in several of the Baltic ports, and at Hamburg. On each of the three former occasions when the disease has visited England its first appearance in our eastern seaports followed closely on its epidemic outbreak in the last-named city. During the past three months there has been observed in London, and in some other parts of England, a very unusual fatality from diarrhoea; and this derangement of the public health is such as, on the previous occasions referred to, preceded the commencement of the epidemic periods of cholera. The General Board of Health deems it expedient to call the attention of local boards of health to these facts, and most earnestly recommends that the powers vested in such boards for the protection of the public health be exercised from the present time with especial vigilance." Advice to the local boards of health with reference to epidemic cholera is then given at considerable length, and the powers vested in such boards by Acts of Parliament are fully defined.

THE PREROGATIVE OF THE CORONER.—On Saturday last, at the Judges' Chambers, Mr. Baron Channell delivered his judgment on an application for a writ of habeas corpus to bring before the Court of Mr. Brent, the Deputy Coroner for Middlesex, a woman named Bridget Kavanagh, who had been committed to Newgate by the magistrate of Malborough-street Police Court, on a charge of administering poison to her child. Mr. Langham, the Deputy Coroner for Westminster, who acted as solicitor to Mr. Brent, cited several cases in support of his application. The learned Judge, however, consulted Mr. Corner, of the Crown Office, and learnt from him that of late numerous similar applications had been made to the Judges, both at Westminster and at chambers, and in no instance had an order been made, and Mr. Baron Channell, having also cited various authorities, now observed that he had most carefully considered the case, and felt bound to say that he had no power to make the order for the writ.

A PLEA FOR MERCY FROM THE STAGE.—A curious incident connected with the theatrical performances of Madame Ristori, the eminent tragédienne, at Madrid, has made her immensely popular in the Spanish capital. It is related in the subjoined letter, written by her:—"Madrid, September 23, 1857. A few days ago a soldier was struck down to be shot for having attempted to kill a sergeant, who had struck him. The execution was appointed to take place on the morrow of the day on which we gave 'Medea.' The Queen and all the Court were at the representation. A deputation of Spanish and Italian gentlemen came to me, telling me that I alone could save the life of this unhappy man, and that all the efforts which they had that day made to induce the Queen to spare him had been fruitless. I accepted the mission, and after the first act I went to the Queen's box, and threw myself at her Majesty's feet, imploring her to spare the wretched criminal. The Queen yielded to my prayers, and at once signed the full pardon of the poor man. I leave you to imagine what an ovation awaited me when I reappeared on the stage in the second act. During, at least, five-and-twenty minutes it was impossible for me to speak a word, and the applause was continued throughout the evening till I went home. From that day the receipts have augmented more and more, and my residence here is one continued fête."

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

At the morning service the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cowie, before a highly respectable, though not very numerous, congregation, amongst whom was the Lord Mayor and his daughter. The rev. preacher took his text from a part of the 47th verse of the 17th chapter of the Book of Samuel: "The battle is the Lord's," and proceeded thus:—"It is hard to conceive a more sublime and impressive idea than that to which this day bears witness—a whole nation humbling itself before God, acknowledging the justice of His rebuke, repenting for its past sins, and praying for a return of the Divine favour. Such a spectacle, indeed, might be exhibited by any heathen nation, as it was by that of Nineveh of old; but still more zealously, more full of feeling and of fervour, is that fact evidenced in our own case this day. The Christian Church, as represented by a whole Christian nation, whose Lord and Saviour is Christ crucified, is on this solemn occasion employed in making its acknowledgment of its sins, of its past errors and shortcomings, and in invoking the Divine aid for the restoration of tranquillity. All conscientious men—all the subjects of a kingdom more extensive than any earthly kingdom—are called upon this day to lament and weep for their iniquities and past ingratitude, to pray for forgiveness, and to invoke the Divine aid to enable them to resist their barbarous enemies, who, by the most refined cruelties, are spreading death, dismay, and desolation in a far-distant portion of our empire. That empire is the most extensive of any which the world knows. The first duty of its chief head on earth is to lead all within its territories into obedience to the reformed law of Christ. That empire extends over 200,000,000 of the inhabitants of Asia; and it is in that part of it that a frightful mutiny has arisen, and has spread far and wide. An unknown number of our fellow-Christians have already fallen victims to the cruel hatred of an insurrectionary army under circumstances too harrowing to relate and too dreadful to be detailed. We, the unworthy members of the Church of Christ, now humble ourselves before its Divine head, acknowledging the justice of His anger towards us for our manifold transgressions, and entreating of the God of Mercies not to abandon us to the punishment which we most justly deserve. We come to remind Him that the battle is His; that we are but His soldiers and servants; and that, although we have hitherto unhappily neglected to fight bravely for Him, nevertheless that we all here solemnly resolve no longer to deserve this reproach; that we are determined to do our part in the Lord's battle; that we will fight that battle with brave and honest hearts; and that, while calling upon Him to forgive us our past trespasses, we supplicate Him to nerve us for future exertions in the combat which now lies before us. Let our war cry be, 'The battle is the Lord's!' Our contest is one against Satan himself. We will then go forth with the banner of the cross before us in aid of our brethren struggling in the East against enormous hordes of cruel barbarians, whose hearts are steeled to pity, and who spare neither the innocent nor helpless who happen to fall into their inhuman fangs. Let us but consider for a moment what we are called upon this day to do. First, we must make a confession of our sins; secondly, we are to pray for the success of our arms; and, thirdly, we must mutually encourage each other to the relief of our suffering countrymen. In regard to all these things my text supplies the real motive to induce our hearty co-operation. In the first place, though 'the battle is the Lord's,' we have hitherto neglected to fight it vigorously. The battle is His: it is mercy against cruelty, Christianity against Paganism and infidelity, truth against error. 'The battle is the Lord's.' We must endeavour, in this contest, to arm ourselves against our own covetousness and self-love; we must repudiate all parsimony and niggardliness. The enemy with whom we have to contend is most formidable, the region we have to protect is vast, the cause at stake is most just, and the provocation we have received almost unprecedented in the history of human wickedness. Our measures must, then, be commensurate with the occasion. We must gird up our loins for the encounter, and make suitable preparations for the mighty struggle. I should be a hypocrite were I to omit reminding you that foremost amongst our sins for which we are now feeling the chastening hand of the Lord is that of having neglected to spread the blessings of Christianity amongst the idolatrous and infidel population of India. That we have generally ruled that country with mildness and justice—that we have ever watched over the temporal welfare of the great masses of the population of India—is most true; but it was quite compatible with our professions to protect this people in their just rights and privileges, to have brought them within the light of the Gospel truths, and to have discountenanced their heathenish and abominable practices. Let us now repent bitterly of the past, and resolve for the future to amend our ways. Assembled as we are to-day for a great and holy purpose, do not let us forget in our prayers that gallant little band whose movements we are following with the greatest anxiety, and who are contending against the fearful odds of the entire people of Oude. Since the day of Schwartz the progress of Christianity in India has been infinitesimal. Not from a want of zeal, but from the smallness of its forces there, the Established Church has made but little advance in that part of our empire. Depend upon it, without the help of the Gospel, our efforts will prove for ever fruitless to humanise that particular people. What do we now see? Instead of a loyal and a peaceable population, there are whole masses engaged in a barbarous and a bloody warfare against us, demanding the removal of all those restraints necessary for the observance of law and order. We behold at this moment hundreds of thousands of men armed to the teeth against our brethren, like thirsty savages drunk, as it were, with the blood of their victims, and imbued with the ferocity of the tigers of the neighbouring jungles. But a few years ago we have seen our friends depart to India without feeling any special anxiety for their welfare; and yet all this foul and malignant spirit against us has been for some time slumbering. It lay as it were dormant, until roused into activity by the first opportunity that offered, when it burst the barriers that confined it, and, by a system of wholesale and unprovoked massacre, desolated and devastated the land. Is it not, then, clear that the measures of our good Government were wholly insufficient to keep down wickedness and vice? Those measures, however excellent in themselves, could not effect any radical change in the naturally ferocious disposition of our enemies, because we have hitherto not been fighting 'the Lord's battle,' but that of mere men. The only religion which can soften the natural depravity of man is the religion of Jesus Christ. That alone could make the population honest and loyal subjects. We must make war against all those devilish devices, and cease to pander to heathen follies, or to sympathise with false prophets. I know it is said that these wicked men are bad Mahometans and heathens, and that it is not so much religion that has occasioned this war as the foul and wicked passions of depraved men. It is impossible by any such system of reasoning to excuse our own neglect. We cannot help acknowledging that our own shortcomings have been visited by God with a merited punishment in the present national calamity. It is manifest that we have not exerted ourselves in a manner becoming a Christian nation; that we have not taken the proper measures to spread the light of the Gospel; and that, with the consciousness of this neglect, it was but madness to intrust this people with power over the lives and properties of British subjects. The news which has reached us from India has plunged us into such a depth of sorrow that we can scarcely give expression to our feelings. We are assembled here this day to acknowledge the justice of God's chastising hand, and to pray to Him to protect our beloved countrymen and countrywomen who are yet spared from the fearful fate that appears to be pending over their heads. May He who can alone arm the weak against the strong, who alone can save the few from the arms of the many that are pressing around them, save our brave soldiers from the jaws of destruction. Recollect our Saviour's own words, 'Go ye into the whole world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.' We have hitherto neglected this command of Christ, and now experience the truth of the prophet's words, 'Therefore I have made you base and contemptible before this people.' We have not pressed forward to this service, and now we must drink from the Lord's hands of the dregs of 'the cup of trembling.' We have neglected our duty, we have not fought the battle of the Lord, and now we are painfully reminded of the consequence. 'Oh Lord, deal not with us according to our sins, nor reward

us according to our iniquities!" I now pass on to another subject. We are to pray to God for the success of Her Majesty's forces in India, now struggling for the restoration of order and of law. As yet I have said nothing of the horrible consequences of this rebellion. When Peter the Hermit was preaching the first crusades he had this advantage—he brought with him the intelligence necessary to give effect to his harangues. We are all already familiar with the horrible events that have taken place. I have no new facts to detail to you to call up for the first time your feelings of horror. We must, however, be in earnest in our present struggle. We must go forth as the servants of the Holy One, recollecting, however, that our God is a God of mercy as well as of justice. We are bound to avenge the atrocious crimes that have been committed; but we must not carry that vengeance to an extent unbecoming our Christian character. In the triumph of British valour, let us not go beyond the limits of a just retribution. Let no private vindictive feeling induce us to imitate the ferocious example of our enemies. While we deliberately exact the punishment of death upon all murderers, let us not fail to reward services rendered, kindness shown, and fidelity displayed, under circumstances of peril and difficulty. Let it not be the power of any individual to retort upon us that the mercy we preach is wholly forgotten in our actions, and that the justice we contend for is repudiated in our conduct. Let us pray that the God of Mercy will so direct our soldiers in this awful conflict that their conduct may never be stained by acts of cruelty or barbarity. Again, to pray for success to British valour is an empty form if we do not contribute, as far as in us lies, to this success. The sincerity of our professions is to be tested by our actions. If there are any young men here who are without those ties that prevent them engaging in a war of this kind, let me remind them that there is nothing more noble than to give their active assistance in crushing this enemy of God and man. I say, then, the strong in heart and limb, that now is the time for them to show themselves in earnest, and to go forth in aid of their suffering fellow-Christians in the East. Can you stand by listless and inactive while you know that your fair and virtuous countrywomen are being vilely outraged, and then massacred; and that their poor little helpless children are being torn limb from limb, or lifted upon the bayonets of a cruel and fiendish soldiery? Oh! if you know what it is to form an honourable attachment, think how you would feel at seeing the object of your love thus outraged and tortured before your eyes! If you could but share in the feelings of a parent, picture to yourselves the agonising screams of an innocent, loving child vainly calling upon you for help while being dragged from your protection by the butcherly ruffians who tear its tender limbs asunder, and dye their hands its heart's blood! Yet these are scenes that have repeatedly occurred, and will doubtless be repeated, unless the hand of the destroyer is weakened or subdued. The voice of your fellow-creatures' blood—the voice of your Sovereign—the voice of your country—the voice of Religion, of Christianity, and of God himself, calls loudly upon us to rise up as one man to the rescue, to stem the flood of revolt and of bloodshed, and to go forth and fight the battle of the Lord. Let your war-cry be, 'The Sword of the Lord and Gideon!' and appropriate to yourselves the noble words of the psalmist, 'Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will call upon the name of the Lord our God!' And then you may say with confidence 'The God of Jacob is our refuge; for him we will do valiantly.' Let us not confine the expression of our feelings to the shedding of a few tears over the wounds and afflictions of those left houseless and unprotected by the war, but contribute to the best of our means towards the support of the widow and the orphan. Who can imagine the heart torture of that mother whose only daughter has been amongst the victims in the Cawnpore chamber of blood? What can depict the feelings of that parent who remembers the innocent and dearly-beloved voice of that child that had so frequently stood at her knee and learned from her the first accents of her prayers? What agony must she now endure when she thinks of the diabolical outrages that her child had suffered; the broken limbs and the savage butchery that followed! Surely, if there be but one spark of Christian feeling in our breasts, we cannot allow that poor desolate one to weep alone without special marks of our sympathy. How many little children have been left parentless, perhaps unable to say who they are? These are the portions of the Lord's inheritance to us. These are the little ones of God's holy Church. It is our duty to succour Christ in the person of those poor innocents, in order that we may be worthy to receive His reward—"Inasmuch as you have done so to those little ones you have done so to me." Those who have strong arms and brave hearts want only an opportunity to work; but it sickens one to hear of the delicate forms of women and children who have been perhaps accustomed to the comforts of a happy and a paternal home reduced on a sudden to a state of helplessness and starvation. Although God seems for the moment to hide His face from us, yet His work is imperishable, and will stand for ever. "The Lord shall be my refuge in the time of trouble." If this Fast Day be a reality, if this assembly have any real meaning, if tears be not an artificial form, let not our emotions dwindle into inaction. Let not this day pass without the substantial expression of our practical charity; and then let us pray with confidence for the forgiveness of our sins, and for the removal from us of those evils which are sent to us for our chastisement. Let us rise up from prayer strengthened into vigorous action; let us take care hereafter that we shall not be wanting in the performance of the great work of Christians in regard to those whom God will be pleased to restore to our rule. But let us not delay the immediate work which is intrusted to us. With feelings warm and hearts touched by the afflictions of our brethren, let us make a bountiful offering to the treasury of mercy. However scanty may be our means we must spare something for the support of those whom God has preserved from the general wreck. Let us not be reproached with having professed largely and acted meagrely. Remember the rebuke of our Saviour to such a class of followers—"These people honour me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me." Let the spirits of the martyred innocents rise up before you and invoke your aid for those they have left behind them. May their dying shrieks ring in your ears and penetrate into your very souls. Let us this day unanimously resolve to make an offering becoming the large congregation assembled in this church. Let each man, woman, and child cast something into the general fund while acknowledging our Christian duty. And then we may with confidence hope that God will hear our prayer, and grant us what we ask—the restoration of peace. Are you prepared to join heartily in this "battle of the Lord"? Remember the promise of our Lord. If you have faith and ask anything of His Father in His name, it shall be granted you. I, therefore, intreat you to give a hearty "amen" to the words with which I conclude:—"We ask all these things, O God, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Saviour." Amen.

At the conclusion a collection was made on behalf of the sufferers from the mutiny in India.

THE COCOS; OR MORE PROPERLY, THE KEELING ISLANDS, are thus described in a letter to the *Daily News*:—"They form a coral group, six in number, in the Indian Ocean, scattered over a space of 50 miles from north to south, and about 40 from east to west. The south end of Direction Island is in S. lat. 12 deg. 05 min., and E. lon. 96 deg. 45 min. They furnish fresh water and abundance of coconuts, and are inhabited by two or three European families, and 100 to 120 Malays. Their value consists in offering two or three good and well-sheltered harbours, suited to form coaling stations for steamers in a line of communication from Ceylon to Western and Southern Australia, as well as from the Cape to the Indian Islands and the East. The distances from various points may be roughly estimated as follows:—

| | MILES. |
|--|--------|
| To the entrance of the Straits of Sunda, about | 800 |
| To Galle (Ceylon) | 1300 |
| To N.W. point of Australia | 1100 |
| To Swan River | 1300 |
| To King George's Sound | 1500 |

Coal is found 150 miles from this latter point (viz., King George's Sound).

SHIPWRECK IN THE BALTIC.—The ship *Nile*, 378 tons register, Stephens, master, from Hartlepool to Cronstadt, with a cargo of coal, was stranded on the north-west reef of the island of Seskar during a very heavy gale on the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd of September, at 3.30 a.m., and will become a total wreck. The vessel is on her beam-ends and cargo gone. The whole of the crew have been saved, and have experienced the greatest kindness from the inhabitants.

A "TRANSIT" LOG.

(From a Correspondent.)

I HAVE determined to make a small attempt at a log, and to fossilise vigorously in all directions. The different places we touched at were



THE "TRANSIT."

is basalt, barren to the extreme. The Cape of Good Hope is composed of granite, very like that of Corunna, in some places very fertile. The mountains are veined with decomposing quartz, which causes great drifts of sand, as the rain crumbles away the soft stone. On the shore immense masses of granite veined with quartz may be seen piled up one over the other. Some of them resemble immense sea monsters stranded, and had there remained as a monument of bygone ages. The shells and seaweed I should think are very good at the Cape. At Simon's Bay these enormous trochi are found in great numbers. I got two beautiful specimens. Most of those on the sands are completely decomposed, whether from the action of the water or the air, or from the ravages of insects, I do not know. I used to find hundreds of them in one



TROCHUS. BALANUS. BALANOIDES. PEARL-OYSTER.

place, but not a single perfect one among them; and if touched they fell to pieces. I found also great quantities of the pearl-oyster. On the sands I found most gigantic ones; but they had been there some time, and were all rotten. The balanus, or barnacles, are in great beauty at the Cape on account of their size. On the stairs of one of the piers I found about five or six different species, with their beautiful tentacles stretched in all directions, fishing away. Dr. Abercrombie should bohere for a short time. There were two or three kinds of mussels, and limpets in great variety. One is just like the



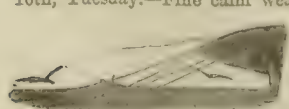
upper valve of a terebratula. Nos. 1 and 2 are different species of mussels; 3, 4, 5, different forms of patella. Besides the three sorts delineated in the above, there are the common sorts. There are about a dozen different varieties—only one sort of Venus, very like the Astarte elegans of the inferior oolite. As I have not the models before me, I will draw them at the end of the log from the originals. I could not get a sight of seaweeds. There was a sort of brown ulva and bladder weed, but not much more, as the tide does not go out very far: but I dare say there are very good seaweeds. How glorious it would have been if it was chalk, or some other formation! We had a gale of wind after leaving the Cape, and the whole decks were covered with water. After the gale we had a little fine weather, but always a good sea running. We were followed by albatross and other sea-birds, and I got out my rifle and had a little shooting at them. The albatross is a really beautiful bird. The young ones are at first brown, with a little white under the wings and on the breast. The middle-aged cock birds have a white back, body, breast, head, and under the wings, pink beaks, black on the tops of the wings; a respectable "elderly party" has much more white on the tops of the wings; and a patriarch is snow white, except a little brownish black on the tip of each wing. There is a numerous class of these birds. It is very amusing to see them fighting and plunging about after the bits of biscuit and offal thrown from the ship.

11th. This is the first date. The log may be said to have commenced regularly this morning. I went on deck at eight to have a look about me. There was a slashing breeze; going along, under topgallant-sails, at the rate of about ten miles an hour. Plenty of birds astern to-day. Just a week at sea since we left the Cape; a very smooth sea on. There is little to do except eat, drink, smoke, and sleep. I finished my fossils to-day: they are the tertiary. I have a fish from the chalk, not much of a one, two spatangi, a coral, and a few little ones. This afternoon we had a little rain; at eight a furious squall, with thunder and lightning; after that the weather cleared up rapidly, although the sheet lightning was frequent. The lightning was truly magnificent: sometimes the whole horizon was lit up with most beautiful flashes; then you would have been able to have seen a pin on the deck; the lightning gradually cleared away, and at last, about twelve, it was all gone. It was my watch till two this morning (12th). I have begun the fossils of the greensand, but the ship is rolling tremendously.

13th.—This morning we had kit inspection, very calm sea, a little swell, and the wind right aft. I resumed my drawing, and finished the upper four greensand fossils. I tried to etch them; corbis comigata I did very moderately, and the trigonia very badly. I made a much better thing of the gervillia. This afternoon got the screw down, and we are now under steam.

14th, Sunday.—A beautiful day; no more wind than yesterday. 15th, Monday.—In the morning I read "Roland Cashel"; then I drew, finished the perna, and begun the area. I find that the etching is much more difficult than I imagined; I did not make much of it.

16th, Tuesday.—Fine calm weather, like yesterday. Very cloudy towards the evening. During the day we got a great quantity of lines out from the taffrail, and fished for cape pigeon. We caught several, but they got loose again during dinner; some of the ship's officers caught one, and got it on deck. They then cut a hole in a



CAPE PIGEON CAUGHT.

bit of parchment, put its head through, and then let him go.

17th.—Fine, but very cloudy. Did nothing in the way of drawing; but I overhauled my goods and found our first fossil note-book with a little of your writing in it. Poor Francis, he little thought when he copied the records of investigations in the earth how soon it would be laid over him! I often think of what jolly hours we used to spend together when we went out among the rocks at low water looking for ostraea communis, and all the other things we used to find at that time.

18th.—We had much the same day as yesterday; plenty of sea-birds. 19th.—I drew all the morning, and in the afternoon got my rifle out and shot a cape pigeon; had a boat, half a dozen shots, and then drew again.

20th.—Drew a little in the morning; afterwards got some bullets cast; had some shots; went very near, but hit nothing. Among other things I found at the Cape was an enormous locust.

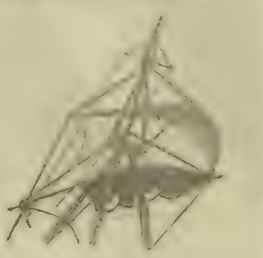
21st, Sunday.—A thoroughly wet day. I was on duty, too, and had such a day!

22nd, Monday.—In the morning we fished for albatross. Caught two: the first got away; but the second poor bird had swallowed the hook, and in his resistance he tore the hook out of his stomach, and never rose again. The other birds, of course, stayed behind to eat him. This afternoon I drew a shell (recent), a small sort of comus.



FISH AND SCREW.

This is a diagram showing y^e wonder of y^e fish at y^e first screw-propeller.



MAINMAST OF "TRANSIT" SNAPPED.

23rd.—Monday we paid well for the few days' calm we have had. All last night the wind rose, and the barometer fell, and this morning it blew very fresh from the northward, and at ten o'clock it was blowing half a gale of wind. At ten a slight crack was heard, and the mainyard was seen to snap in halves. I annex a little diagram of the mast and gear belonging to it. It is now blowing very hard, and the sea is running very high. This evening it blew very hard, and the foresail split to ribbons, and the men on the foretopmast-yard could not reef the sail. At last they managed to stow it, and then we hove to under trysails fore and aft. A foretopmast-staysail also blew to ribbons, and in the (23rd) morning the fore-trysail went also. Last night I was on watch, so I had the lion's share of the breeze.

24th, Wednesday.—This morning I got my lines out, and fished away. It was good fun seeing the birds shrieking and fighting for the bait, which somehow or another they could not swallow after.

25th.—This morning the gale moderated very much; in the afternoon I got my rifle up, but I did not hit any thing. There were others shooting; four or five birds were killed, and several wounded.

26th.—This morning it blew very fresh, and to all intents as bad as yesterday. The sea is very high, and the rolling tremendous. This is a sad ship to roll

and to leak. We have three leaks now, and make a good deal of water.

27th, Saturday.—This morning the gale abated, and it was tolerably fine. This afternoon there were a great many birds, and very good shooting; several birds were killed.

28th, Sunday.—A fine day to-day, and a great number of birds astern. A new one was seen to-day—a snow-white one—such a beauty! but it did not come close. I suppose it was a sort of albatross.

29th, Monday.—Fine day. We are beginning to lose the birds, there being very few seen this morning. I am going to make a collection of insects in Hong-Kong. At Singapore (so some 59th men tell me, who have been there) there are beautiful corals, so I shall send you a good collection.

30th.—This morning the weather was very rainy; every now and then very heavy squalls. Had muster, parade being on the last day of the month. This morning two men sweeping on the poop let go the patent life-buoy, and as there was a good sea running it was some time before the boat reached it. First of all the ship was put round, and then they steamed down upon it; the ship passed almost over it, but the boat missed it altogether; however, it was picked up eventually, and (I have made it appear a calm, but it was rather rougher when the incident took place), and the weather afterwards was fine.

1st July.—Fine and good breeze. Cape birds all gone.

2nd, Thursday.—Discovered two fresh leaks. I will now let you into the state of the *Transit*. We have had a good big leak ever since we left the Bay of Biscay. Two more opened during the last gale, and now there are two more—one aft, two amidships, two forward; the one aft is one of the iron plates which has given way, and is in danger of falling out; the two amidships have now united, forming a most awful rent in her bottom; and the two forward are very large too; the one amidships is able to be got at, and is stuffed with blankets, riveted up with iron plates and bars, nailed up with wood, and filled completely with grease, pitch, and tar. Her last voyage is nearly gone, and the *Transit* will trouble the dark waters no longer: her race is nearly run, and the measure of her imperfections is filled and overflowing, and dissolution is fast approaching. I think the *Transit* will not come back again, and she will find a grave in foreign waters.

3rd.—Squally day, and light breeze right aft. Under steam; passed a ship; the breeze freshened; and they got the screw up by the time we set sail, and had cross the mainyard, which has been mended. The stranger was early up with us, and passed us. At night she was out of sight. I bet the *Transit* would beat her, and lost half a crown.

4th.—Squally, and good stiff breeze. We are now getting within a week's run of Singapore; I hope to sight Java Head in three days' time. It is getting tremendously hot, and we begin to feel it now. At Singapore, which is just under the line, won't it be hot!

5th, Sunday.—Very squally and very hot; good, fine breeze. I was on duty to-day, and had a deal of work to do; I nearly lost my dinner on account of the pumps, as I had to work at them.

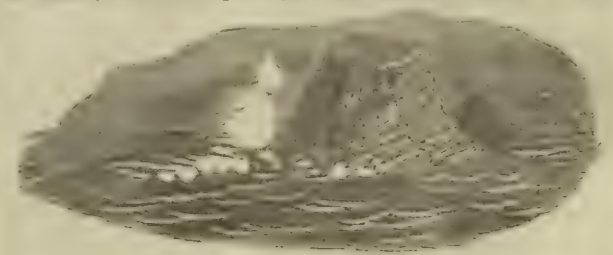
6th, Monday.—Fine day. Last night a gannet was caught; such a vicious fellow, pecking and biting at everybody that came near it! This day at twelve we shall be about 100 miles from Java Head, which we shall sight to-morrow at seven or eight in the evening. This morning we got the screw down, and now we are under steam.

6th.—This morning a great many were on deck looking out for land; the weather was hazy, and the water still blue. Of course everybody said they saw land just in the direction where it ought not to be; and the man at the masthead said he saw land, only it was very small, and he had lost it again. I went down off the deck, and when I came on deck again land was broad on the starboard bow. We gradually got nearer and nearer, and then such a sight! I never saw anything to equal the vegetation: the whole land was covered with a dense jungle, from the top of the hills to the very water's edge, and the sun on the rocks was beautiful to the degree. Every little rock was covered



JAVA HEAD.

with bushes, and some of the islands were perfect Paradises—the birds and beautiful insects, and some of the little islands and rocks; the sweet smell from the land made it so pleasant that the heat was entirely forgotten. I went down into the chains and made a sketch of the Java Head, an outline only, but I will give it in the letter. I had a long and steady look at the "formation," and could make it out easily enough; it appeared to me to be sandstone, as it was the first stratified rock I had seen since I left England; but on appealing to the geological map of the world it seems to be recent volcanic; in fact, the whole region is volcanic, but it is not primary, and I am certain not older than the



VOLCANIC ROCKS NEAR JAVA.

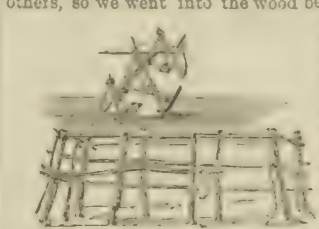
new tertiary pleiocene; perhaps the strata dip a good deal. The above illustration is the accurate dip of the strata—the other is wrong, as the lines of stratification ought to run just the opposite way. The whole region is very volcanic: if you look in any geological map of Asia and the Islands of Sumatra and Java, you will see that it is a volcanic district, filled with active and extinct volcanoes. Several insects passed over the ship, and we could see the turtles ashore, scuttling about in all directions; we could make out the cocoanuts hanging on the trees, and the banyans. I never sailed along so close in shore, except in the Solent. This evening we sighted Caracca, an active volcano; we passed it at seven o'clock. The next day we were out of sight of land, too hot to write up the log; the water a light green colour;

that night anchored in the Straits of Banca. The next morning we sighted the Sumatra coast—a very low, swampy shore, covered with jungle, like all the other places. We passed through the Banca Straits, where we anchored for the night. The next morning we steamed across the Banca side of the Straits. About nine o'clock I went on deck, and found we were opposite a town named Minto—a pretty, decent-looking place. We passed several shoals of rocks, and had not gone more than halfway across the bay when she struck with a good bump, then another, then another. The captain instantly shouted, "Stop her!" and in a few minutes the chief engineer came up to say that the water was putting the fires out, and that it was pouring in very fast. The soldiers behaved very well. There was a little rush towards the gangways at first, but it soon subsided. Little else could be heard but the steady clang on the chain-pumps, and the noise on deck of the boatswain's mates with their pipes sending down the yards and spars. An hour after she struck she was slipping off the rock, and then she was fixed again. Directly she struck, and was stopped, the captain took soundings: found 9 astern on one side, 8 on the other at the break of the poop, 6 on the rock, 3 and 8 forward—so that it was just on a pinnacle of rock the ship struck.



THE "TRANSIT" ON A ROCK

She was settling down rapidly by the stern: at last the men broke the main pump handle, and then the order was given to get the bread and spirits out. Gangs of men had been getting provisions up ever since she struck, and the boats had been all got out; then the 59th went on to a rock about a mile and a half from the ship; next the medical staff left her, and the three companies of the 90th, except the Colonel, the Major, the Adjutant, and myself. A few of the men were left to guard the baggage and to help. I hauled my portmanteau, gun-case, and carpet-bag on the forecable, where they remained; and then the order was given to all the soldiers on board to leave the ship; so I got into my boat and brought the rest of the soldiers and some rifles ashore. I did not land, like the rest of the men did, on the rock, but went straight ashore. The Colonel and the Captain had chosen a very good spot, and at dusk everybody was landed; four or five huge fires were lighted, some tents erected, a guard and picket set for the night, and sentries posted. The first night I and two others got a couple of fishing-nets made of bamboo and some blankets, and rigged an awning over us. Next morning, after having bathed, we turned to, and built up a little hut. We lived in it a day and a half, and one fine Sunday morning we received a bill of fare, and the other inhabitants of Grosvenor-square; for there had been a regular town of huts built all round ours, and some fellows went and built round the commanding officer's tent, and so all the huts were destroyed. We determined we would not go into the big tent with the others, so we went into the wood behind the others, and commenced our work. First of all we chose out four trees in a square, then cut a notch in each to fit the crossbars, and then lower down the trees. This time we meant to have the framework high enough; we got a lot of bamboo nets and spread them over the top and round the sides, and then filled in the chinks with leaves, which make by far the best sort of shade, as the air gets through.



MY HUT AT BANCA.

I went out in the evening and collected some shells. We lived in our new house for some time till the *Acton*, a little man-of-war, came down, and we went off to Singapore in her. The boat is going: so, no more at present.

CLIFFORD'S BOAT-LOWERING SCHEME.—With a view to extending the use of Clifford's boat-lowering gear in the naval service generally the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered models of the necessary fittings to be received at Woolwich, so that the system may be carried out in her Majesty's ships. Two remarkable cases of the efficiency of the system occurred on board the screw-frigate *Shannon*, 51, Captain Peel; when under full sail, and with heavy press of canvas, the boats were lowered and lives were saved without staying to round the ship to, or in any way slacken her speed. The rescuing of a seaman from death by Clifford's apparatus is thus described by the captain of the *Transatlantic*.—"On Sunday, the 13th of September, at six o'clock a.m., in 54.04 N., long. 36.19 W., a seaman, Daniel Sutherland, after stowing the close-reefed foretopmast, fell overboard from foretop, striking against the rigging in his descent. The sea running very high at the time, ship labouring much; the gale having a little abated, the life-boat, which you fitted with Clifford's gear, was on the weather quarter; Mr. Teague, chief officer, the second mate, and a crew manned the boat, which was in a minute clear of the ship, and succeeded in rescuing the man from a watery grave. Had the boat been other than a first-class life-boat, and so fitted, I would not have risked the lives of the crew."

GENERAL WILSON, whose portrait was engraved in the *Illustrated London News* of last week, and of whose family we then stated some particulars, was born in 1801. He was educated at a private school, Norway; and with a private tutor, and at Addiscombe College. He sailed for Bengal as a cadet, in 1818; was selected for the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and was promoted to a young officer for his zeal and ability at the siege of Bhurtpore, and generally as a keen and successful hunter and sportsman. He was many years Commandant of the Artillery at Dum-Dum, and has held several other important commands; and towards the close of the Punjab war he was employed in commanding the detached forts and strongholds in that country. General Wilson married Ellen, one of the daughters of the late General Lytton, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, in 1841. Mrs. Wilson is now at Mussoorie, in the hill-country.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Jenkin, builder of Devonport, has just completed, at a cost of £100,000, the building for laying the Atlantic telegraph cable in Killybegs Bay, Devonport. The spot selected is an open space between the old powder magazine and the south boundary wall of the works. On the area, 100 ft. by 100 ft., 10 ft. deep, 12 in. by 6 in., have been laid near feet apart, to receive, during the winter, the cables. The sides are to be carried nine feet high, and the whole divided into three compartments, which will be caulked, and the whole covered with pitch, to make them watertight, for the purpose of occasionally testing the wire. A wooden ramp will be thrown over all. The three tanks are computed to receive 100 miles of cable. The quantity now on board the *Telegraph* is about 1200 miles, and the *Telegraph* is at a much greater quantity will be sent off next spring. The two ships are lying in the tidal basin. The discharge commences from the *Telegraph*. The wire will pass through a lifting coil, and its delivery into the country way will probably occupy six weeks.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom, published for the week ending September 26, amounted to £513,507, and for the corresponding week of 1856 to £488,213—showing an increase of £25,294. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted, for the week ending as above, to £214,569, and for the corresponding week of last year to £210,110—showing an increase of £4459. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to £2221, on the Great Northern to £2413, on the Great Western to £1143, on the London and North-Western to £2049, and on the London and Blackwall to £68—total, £7993; but from this must be deducted £743, the decrease on the London, Brighton, and South Coast; £326 on the London and South-Western; and £2365 on the South-Eastern—together, £3134; leaving the increase as above, £4459. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to £298,938, and for the corresponding period of 1856 to £278,133—showing an increase of £20,805 in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase £25,294 as compared with the corresponding week of 1856.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.—Blessed influence of one true loving human soul on another! Not calculable by algebra, not deducible by logic, but mysterious, effectual, mighty as the hidden process by which the tiny seed is quickened, and bursts forth into tall stem and broad leaf, and glowing tasselled flower. Ideas are often poor ghosts; our sun-filled eyes cannot discern them; they pass athwart us in thin vapour, and cannot make themselves felt. But sometimes they are made flesh; they breathe upon us with warm breath, they touch us with soft responsive hands, they look at us with sad sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones; they are clothed in a living human soul, with all its conflicts, its faith, and its love. Then their presence is a power, then they shake us like a passion, and we are drawn after them with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

JOHN ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.—The Village Church Society of Dorchester, Massachusetts, recently held a fair in Vose's Grove, on the banks of the Neponset. It was on this occasion that the Rev. Mr. Means alluded to the period when John Eliot summoned the Indians of the neighbourhood to meet him in this same grove, that he might have a talk with them of the teachings of the Scriptures, and, if possible, make them believers in a Christian faith. Mr. Means also remarked "that the Bible which was then used by this worthy pilgrim could be seen in the Cambridge University library, written in Indian characters which no person now living could read."—*Notes and Queries*.



ELEPHANT WITH STATE HOWDAH, AT BARODA.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ELEPHANT BELONGING TO THE RAJAH OF BHUTPORE.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.

T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .



TRAGICAL ADVENTURE IN THE SUBSEEMUNDEE.—SKETCHED BY CAPT. G. F. ATKINSON.

ELEPHANT WITH STATE HOWDAH, BELONGING TO THE GUICOWAR AT BARODA.

PREPARING an elephant to take part in a State procession is a very important and tedious operation. Before the Dussera, a great Hindoo festival, at which all the followers of a native Court bled and quadruped, make their appearance in their best attire, the mahouts are employed for days in painting devices on the heads and trunks of their charges—spectacles round the eyes; wreaths of flowers, snakes, and patterns in green, white, red, black, and orange; bangles of silver, and sometimes even of gold, are fastened on the legs; also on the tusks, the points of which are sawn off. From these hang streamers of different coloured silks; on the forehead is a frontlet of silver, or a fringed headpiece of silk or brocade, with strings of tassels hanging behind the ears. The jool, or saddle-cloth, is of kimcaub, i.e.

cloth of gold. A large bell hangs on one side and a ladder. The howdah is entirely covered with plates of silver, beautifully worked.

ELEPHANT BELONGING TO THE RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

THE Rajah of Bhurtpore used to pride himself that this was one of the largest. Not long before the Artist's visit he lost half his stud from an epidemic described as lockjaw. When they died they had their legs cut off, that they might pack better. A hole was dug at the spot where they stood, and the remains put in, with a quantity of quicklime, and covered with earth. They feed principally on the stalk or straw of jowaree and maize, but have cakes of coarse flour and gour, a sort of sugar; also, sometimes, sugar-cane and opium.

INCIDENTS IN THE CAMP.

PROMPT EXECUTION OF A TREACHEROUS MUTINEER.

The first of our Correspondent's Sketches shows a ludicrous, though a tragic, scene, which had just occurred. "We had been out fighting all day," writes a Correspondent of the Artist, "in the heat of the sun, clearing Subseemundee of mutineers, and had at last finished the business, when, quite exhausted, our men lay down to rest. Two of the Fusiliers and a little Ghoorkah were sitting by a window, when one of the enemy, who had concealed himself in a dark corner, finding all was quiet, gently popped out his head to see what was doing. He happened to look first the other way, when the little Ghoorkah, as quick as thought, whipped out his *koorkerie*, and sliced his head off in an instant, to the great delight of the Fusiliers, who could not for ten minutes shoulder their muskets for laughing. The *koorkeries* are kept very sharp, and I have seen a Ghoorkah cutting his corns at



INTERIOR OF A SUBALTERN'S TENT BEFORE DELHI.—SKETCHED BY CAPT. G. F. ATKINSON.

arm's length with one of these formidable knives, which, it is not to be wondered at, are the dread of the rebels."

SCENE IN THE CAMP.

Our Correspondent writes in accompaniment for this Sketch, "We started off in such a hurry that our tents were left behind. Most of our officers sleep and live in the mess tent; but — had his hill tent sent down after him, and he has allowed me to share the use of it with him. The heat is awful, the thermometer being at 96 deg. before sunrise, and 120 deg. in the middle of the day. I have set my bed on to my camel trunks, and am sitting under it, to get a little additional protection from the sun. We have our heads wrapped in towels, which we keep wet all day. When the alarm sounds we soak our heads and on we rush: nice style of life, is it not? but we are as jolly as grigs."

PROGRESS OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE progress which has been made within the last four months in the construction of the monster ship at Blackwall is something marvellous; and this rapid advance towards completion is even more wonderful to the practical mind than to the ordinary observer, who cannot comprehend the vast amount of labour which has been expended on this gigantic undertaking. When we last visited the *Great Eastern*, in the beginning of June, the plating or sheathing of the sides was still unfinished; and as we peered curiously down the hatchway we could distinguish in the cavernous depths of the hold fitful flashes from the numerous riveting-forges, making the vast abyss resemble the crater of a volcano, whence a horrid clangour of what seemed Titanic hammers battering against iron gates fell on the ear in thundering reverberations. All this portion of the work is now finished; the double iron wall is built up to its full height; and the external sheathing carried up to a level with the upper deck, which will shortly be defended with lofty bulwarks, those in the fore part of the ship being of iron, and the remaining portion wood.

The visitor, when making his survey of the exterior of the ship, cannot fail to remark the two paddle-wheels, which, it may be remembered, are said to be equal in circumference to the circus in Astley's Amphitheatre. These, with their spindles or fenders, are completed, and appear like enormous radiated discs placed at a great height on the sides of the vessel. He will also observe the huge plate-iron funnels, through which the tallest man could easily walk upright, as they lie in the yard ready for being hoisted on board. Before ascending the turret staircase to the deck he can, without much difficulty, creep beneath the ship's bottom to the water side, where he will find a numerous body of workmen engaged in the construction of that most important and crowning effort of scientific skill, the launching-ways, upon which the gigantic vessel is to be borne to the river. The progress of this portion of the work, upon which the success of the naval experiment mainly depends, has been watched with considerable interest by those more immediately concerned in the undertaking, as well as by the engineering profession generally. The confidence of Mr. Brunel and his assistants becomes stronger as the work advances to completion. The massive combination of timbers forming the two platforms, supported by a substructure of piles and concrete, are already finished, and the workmen are now employed fixing down the railway metals upon which the cradles carrying the monster ship (twenty million pounds weight) will glide into the Thames. As we purpose giving a detailed description of the launching arrangements at the time of the launch, we will not enlarge further upon them at present, but ascend to the upper deck, where the planking with which the iron deck is to be covered has been partially laid down, and the series of skylights over the principal saloon—which, contrary to the ordinary arrangement, is in the fore part of the vessel, as being the farthest removed from the furnaces and steam machinery. The powerful capstans for both the fore and after ends of the ship are made and put together, and are now being fixed in their positions.

All the ironwork of the vessel is either completed, or in a state of great forwardness. The sternpost and the difficult portions of the structure adjoining are nearly finished; in fact, the main parts of the hull are completed; some minor details, such as a few deck-beams, columns, paddle-boxes, &c., only remaining to be carried out. The gigantic screw-propeller is in its place; the boilers and their arrangements are complete, as are the engines for the screw-propeller and the paddle-wheels. The auxiliary engines for doing the general work of the ship—such as pumping, working capstans, &c.—will speedily be placed and at work.

Descending into the capacious interior of the great ship, we perceive the rapid progress which has been made since our last visit: all the bulkheads which divide the interior perpendicularly into water-tight compartments are completed, and the decks are now being laid down. The principal saloon, and that portion of the ship intended to form first-class accommodation, are in a state of great forwardness; and already, by their magnitude, and the skillful arrangements for the comfort of the passengers, resemble a spacious London hotel. The internal fittings of the state-rooms and cabins are rapidly progressing; one of the former, which has been finished as a sample of what the rest will be, is a perfect model of convenience, elegance, and simplicity of arrangement. Well ventilated and lighted, each of these side cabins will be furnished with all those appliances for comfort that we might expect to find in a superior private house; while the principal saloons will be fitted up in luxurious style, with pianos, select libraries, and other means of recreation for the passengers to relieve the monotony of a long sea voyage.

The whole of the work is being urged forward with as much speed as is practicable, under the direction of Mr. Brunel and his assistants, in conjunction with Captain Harrison, the future commander of the *Great Eastern*, whose long experience will render his services most valuable in the management of the tackle, chains, &c., for the launching, as well as in the various details connected with the construction of the vessel. Some idea may be formed of the immense exertions that are being made to complete the gigantic hull and its appurtenances when we state that there are now no fewer than 1700 men continually employed upon it, and that workmen are engaged day and night preparing the timber and iron work for the launching cradles. The cost for wages and salaries to artisans, labourers, and employés in the building-yard has, we understand, reached the large sum of £2600 for one week.

These extraordinary efforts are rendered necessary in order that the arrangements for the launch of the leviathan shall be completed by the 3rd of November, on which day, favoured by the high spring tides, it has been definitively settled that the launch of the leviathan ship shall take place. As this important event approaches, the growing public interest is manifested in the daily-increasing number of visitors to the works at the hours appointed by the company. It is impossible, indeed, not to feel a deep interest in the success of a project of maritime magnificence such as the world never witnessed before, and which, if we mistake not, will inaugurate a new era in steam navigation, not only for mercantile purposes, but in the art of aggressive war.

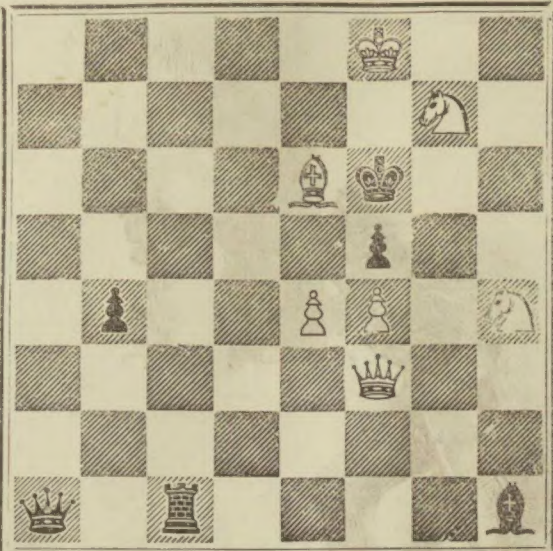
MR. E. W. WATKIN AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st August, in a long article on the speech delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Watkin in the past Session, says:—"Mr. Watkin's description of the roundabout course of proceedings taken under the present system was almost a paraphrase of our own; we believe with him 'that, if joint-stock businesses in England or America were carried on under such a system of routine as that, the word progress would cease to be known in the commercial vocabulary of these countries.' It has been suggested in the *Bombay Times* that the Great Indian Peninsular Railway would have done better to have sent to America for a consulting engineer. We much question the expediency of the step; for had they selected a thorough go-ahead Yankee practitioner, and placed him at the head of their engineering department, under the Indian system of controlling railway affairs, the tyranny of red tape would assuredly have driven him out of the country or stark, staring mad in a twelve-month. The routine and delay, the doubts, the checks, and objections, the inquiries and requisitions of the secretariate, would have accomplished in one year what the climate and the Ghaunts could not have done in fifty. The more zealous and expeditious an American engineer might be in conducting the practical operations of his office, the more keenly sensible would he be of the incumbrances of the existing régime, by which he would be compelled patiently to bestow much of his time upon voluminous official correspondence of which he did not recognise the utility, and from which he neither derived any relief from responsibility nor assistance in his works."

CHESS.

* * * Our Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 710.
WHITE. 1. Q to K 7th
2. B to Q 6th
BLACK. Q to R 2 (best)
Kt to K Kt 4th
or (*)
Kt to K B sq
One Kt must move
WHITE. 3. Q to Q 7th (ch)
4. Kt mates.
BLACK. Q takes Q or Kt
to K 3rd
4. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 712.
By C. W., of Sunbury.
One of the Competing Stratagems in the Manchester Prize Problem Tourney.
BLACK.



White to move, and checkmate in three moves.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING.
A Couple more Light Skirmishes between Messrs. ANDERSSSEN and KIPPING.

(Allgaier Gambit.)
Mr. A. 1. P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to K R 4th
5. Kt to K 5th
6. Kt takes Kt P
7. Kt to K B 2nd
8. Q to K B 3rd
9. P to Q 3rd
10. Q Kt to B 3rd
11. Q Kt to K 2nd
12. Q Kt takes K B
13. Q takes K B P
14. K to Q sq
15. B takes Q
16. Kt to K R 5th (a)
17. Kt to K B 6th (ch) (b)
Mr. K. P to K 4th
P takes P
P to K Kt 4th
P to K Kt 5th
P to Q 3rd
K B to K 2nd
B takes K R P
Q to K B 3rd
B to K Kt 6th
K Kt to K 2nd
Q Kt to B 3rd
Q Kt to Q 5th
Q takes K P
Q takes Q
Q Kt takes R
Q Kt takes R
P to K B 4th
K to B 2nd
Mr. A. 18. P to K 5th (c)
19. Kt to Q 5th (d)
20. Kt takes Q B P
21. Kt takes R
22. P to K Kt 3rd
23. R takes P (ch)
24. R takes Q Kt P
25. P takes Q P
26. Kt to R 3rd
27. R takes R P
28. R to Q 6th
29. Kt to K B 4th
30. B to K Kt 2nd
31. R to Q 7th (ch)
32. P to Q 4th
33. Kt to Q 5th (ch)
34. P takes K Kt (ch)
35. B takes B
Mr. K. K Kt to K Kt 3rd
B to K 3rd
K Kt takes B
R takes Kt
Kt to K Kt 3rd
K to Kt sq
B takes Q R P
B to K 3rd
R to Q sq
K Kt to K 4th
K to B 2nd
K Kt to Q B 4th
K to B 3rd
R takes P
B takes Kt
K takes P
K takes B
And wins.

(a) King to Queen's 2nd, followed by K's Bishop to King's 2nd, would have won the imprisoned Knight; but in too many of his games at Manchester winning seemed to be an object quite foreign to Mr. Anderssen's purpose.
(b) A check which was worse than useless. Why not have played K's Bishop to K's 2nd as the first step towards gaining the Knight? What show of resistance could Black have made with one poor Knight in action?
(c) The move of a "Rook player."
(d) Throwing away a piece! But to comment farther on such play were, as Dr. Johnson once grandiloquently said, "to waste criticism upon unresisting imbecility, upon faults too evident for detection, and too gross for aggravation."

BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

(Allgaier Gambit.)
WHITE (Mr. A.) 1. P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to K R 4th
5. Kt to K 5th
6. B to Q B 4th
7. B takes P (ch)
8. Kt takes R
9. P to Q 4th
10. B takes P
11. Castles
12. P to K Kt 3rd
BLACK (Mr. K.) P to K 4th
P takes P
P to K Kt 4th
P to K Kt 5th
P to K R 4th
R to K R 2nd
R takes B
K takes Kt
P to Q 3rd
K B to K 2nd
Q to Kt 2nd
Q B to K 3rd
WHITE (Mr. A.) 13. Q to Q 3rd
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd
15. Kt to K 2nd
16. K R to K B 2nd
17. Q R to K B sq
18. P takes Q B P
19. Q to K 3rd
20. B to K 5th
21. Q to K Kt 5th
22. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)
23. B takes Kt
24. B takes B
BLACK (Mr. K.) K Kt to K Kt 3rd
P to Q B 4th
Q B to K B 2nd
Q Kt to K B 3rd
B takes K P
P takes Q B P
Q to K 4th
K to K R 2nd
Q to Q B 3rd
Q Kt to K 3rd
B takes B
Resigns.

(a) In this little affair Mr. Anderssen for once seems animated with a touch of his old power. He begins the attack with vigour, brings all his force to bear upon the point of contact without a moment's loss of time, and then finishes off his opponent in a way to show that nothing was more easy than winning when he set his mind on it.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1053.—By C. W., of Sunbury.
White: K at K B 8th, Q at K B 3rd, B at K 6th, Kts at K R 4th and K Kt 7th, Ps at K B 4th and K 4th.
Black: K at K B 3rd, Q at Q R 8th, R at Q B 8th, B at K R 8th; Ps at K B 4th and Q Kt 5th.
White, playing first, mates in three moves.
No. 1054.—By W. AIREY.
White: K at K R 2nd, Q at Q R 6th, R at Q 8th, Bs at K R 4th and Q R 2nd, Kt at K 2nd, P at K R 3rd.
Black: K at K 6th, Q at K Kt 2nd, Rs at K Kt sq and Q R 5th, B at Q B sq, Kt at Q Kt 7th; Ps at K B 6th, K 6th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 2nd.
White, playing first, mates in six moves.

THE NEW BALL-ROOM AT BALMORAL, which has been formally opened this season by a dance given by her Majesty to the neighbouring nobility and gentry, is a noble apartment of from sixty to seventy feet in length, and of proportionate width and height. The room, though opened, is not quite finished, but, when it is, it will, perhaps, be unique in the character of its decoration. At present, the walls, to the height of about eight feet, are covered with a satin drapery of green and maize, but, we believe, this is only a temporary expedient. Above, the walls are decorated with sylvan trophies and emblems; stags' heads, the spoils of the Prince's rifle, forming conspicuous objects, and relieved in the most tasteful and skilful manner by draperies of tartan of the same pattern as that which runs through the whole of the furniture and decorations of the Castle. The chandeliers are to be replaced by others composed entirely of stags' heads and their branching antlers wrought into elegant and appropriate forms, and the antlers all round the sides of the rooms are to be arranged to carry lights. There is an alcove on one side for the seats of her Majesty and the Royal Family, and an orchestra at one end.

OUR LANGUAGE.—Dictionary English is something very different not only from common colloquial English, but even from that of ordinary written composition. Instead of about 40,000 words, there is probably no single author in the language from whose works, however voluminous, so many as 10,000 words could be collected. Of the 40,000 words there are certainly many more than one-half that are only employed, if they are ever employed at all, on the rarest occasions. We should any of us be surprised to find, if we counted them, with how small a number of words we manage to express all that we have to say either with our lips or even with the pen. Our common literary English probably hardly extends to 10,000 words, our common spoken English hardly to 5000. And the proportion of native or home-grown words is undoubtedly very much higher in both the 5000 and the 10,000 than it is in the 40,000. Perhaps of the 30,000 words, or thereabouts, standing in the dictionaries, that are very rarely or never used, even in writing, between 20,000 and 25,000 may be of French or Latin extraction. If we assume 22,500 to be so, that will leave 5000 Teutonic words in common use; and in our literary English, taken at 10,000 words, those that are non-Roman will thus amount to about one-half. Of that half 4000 words may be current in our spoken language, which will therefore be genuine English for four-fifths of its entire extent. It will consist of about 4000 Gothic and 1000 Roman words. —*Dublin University Magazine.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A subscription has been opened at Parma for a monument to Correggio.

The Horticultural Society of London will hold a great fruit exhibition at Willis's Rooms on the 24th inst.

The convention passed between Spain and England for the protection of literary property came into operation on the 1st inst.

The Foreign Aid Society are endeavouring to establish in Turin a Chaplain of the Church of England.

The first turf of the Morayshire Extension Railway was cut on Thursday week. The first turf of the Deeside Extension Railway was cut at Rose-hill, Aboyne, on Friday (yesterday), by the Marchioness of Huntly.

Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of Cremorne Gardens, having given a fête in aid of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, has handed to the Lord Mayor the sum of £300 as the proceeds, with a cheque for £25 as the donation of Mrs. Simpson.

An immense vulture was shot last week in the forest of Nieppe, near Lille. The naturalists of that place suppose it to be a specimen of the grand condor of the Andes.

Sir Edward Dering has resigned his seat for East Kent on account of ill health.

The Spanish fleet at Havannah is suffering severely from yellow fever, some hundreds of the crews having already fallen victims to it.

A magnetic observatory is to be established in the Collegio Romano at Rome. The Pope has granted 500 scudi for the purchase of instruments for the purpose.

M. de Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, has returned to Paris from Vienna, after a short absence.

The discoveries of gold in Venezuela have turned out to be very large. Large numbers of diggers are flocking to Upata from the adjoining Republic.

The President of Chili has moved in the Senate that Lord Dundonald (Admiral Cochrane) receive the rank and pay of Admiral in the Chilean Navy, for services rendered during the war of independence.

A treaty of commerce between Switzerland and Persia (to be in force twelve years) was signed a few days ago.

Cider-making has commenced in South Devon, and the apples have much improved since the late rains. Cider is expected to be from 35s. to 40s. per hhd.

It was stated at a recent meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews that there are at present 10,000 converted Jews in Europe; and that 60 clergymen of the Church of England are converts from Judaism.

At a recent meeting of the guardians of the Clutton Union, Somerset, the relieving officer of the Harptree district, comprising ten parishes, and a population of about 10,000, chiefly agriculturists, had not a single application for relief.

The number of visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the current year is upwards of 300,000.

Lady Londonderry will give a ball at Powerscourt on Friday next, the 16th, at which the Lord Lieutenant will be present.

A Frenchman who has lived in Stuttgart for the last fifteen months was arrested on the day of the Emperor Napoleon's arrival for having cried, "Vive la République Française!"

The Northern Coal Trade Association has contributed £500 to the Newcastle-on-Tyne subscription for the sufferers in India.

A despatch from Smyrna states that the works on the railroad to Aidin were commenced on the 22nd ult.

During last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4227; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 6749; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 704; one students' evening, Wednesday, 173: total, 11,853.

Several live locusts have been found within the past few weeks in Orkney.

The *Siecle*, the *Presse*, and the *Courrier de Paris*, have each subscribed 100 f. for a monument to Manin.

The Emperor of Brazil has given a salary of £200 and the travelling expenses of a chaplain from Germany towards the expenses of another church for the Germans in that country.

The most eminent firms in Hamburg have issued an appeal to the citizens to subscribe in aid of the sufferers by the Indian mutinies.

The vintage of France has begun, and the accounts from all parts are very favourable.

A ship of war has been launched at Bordeaux for Russia.

The receipts of the Gustavus Adolphus Verein (which resembles our Church Building Societies), for Lutheran Germany, amounted last year to about 107,800 thalers—between £16,000 and £17,000.

King Leopold is sojourning at Monza. It is generally believed that his Majesty will not return before the end of the month.

The Emperor of Russia has given 20,000 silver roubles towards building a church for the Catholics at Helsingfors, where there are 1200 of that faith.

The Prince Imperial of France draws pay as a Grenadier of the Guard, and his name is called at muster; but he does not serve, being "on leave with his family."

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 733,353 lb., which is a decrease of 18,194 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The *Evening Post* states that the Roscommon Militia, on Wednesday last, volunteered to a man for India.

The Prussian bank at Berlin has raised its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

The *Gazette de Judaisme* states that at Goeppingen, a town of Wurtemberg, the Jews have been lately refused admittance to public balls organized by Christians.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. M. Fortescue, of the Home Circuit, Judge of the Devonshire County Court (Circuit No. 59), in the place of Mr. Praed, deceased.

The Right Hon. Wm. G. Hayter, M.P., since the close of the labours of the late Session has been on a tour of visits in the north of Scotland.

The Queen has appointed George B. Van Buren to be Attorney-General for the Island of Grenada; and S. H. F. Abbott to be Attorney-General for the Island of Tobago.

Upwards of 100 Austrian officers have offered to take service in the English army in India.

Three officers, appointed by Sir Benjamin Hall, have arrived in Glasgow to take charge of the cathedral, which has been handed over to the Woods and Forests.

Serious floods have occurred at Bandon and Cork; a watchman and a woman unknown have been drowned at the former place.

It is stated that the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire will not place the name of any clergyman in the commission of the peace, unless there exist the greatest necessity for so doing.

All Indian despatches for the Queen are communicated by telegraph to Balmorally, and thence, a distance of forty miles, by foot messengers, to Balmorally.

The *Courrier de Paris* states that the Marquis de Grandchamps has just taken the Palais de l'Industrie from the French Government under a ninety-nine years' lease, at the annual rent of 300,000 fr.

The Diet of the Kingdom of Denmark was opened on Wednesday week. The speech of the Prime Minister did not allude to the Holstein question.

The primary Visitation of the Right Rev. Dr. Baring, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, commenced last week at Stroud.

The Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duchess Olga have sent their portraits, richly set in diamonds, to M. de Séverine, the Russian Minister at Munich, who conducted the negotiations relative to their marriage.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, after dissolving the Provincial Government, has begun his career as Regent of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

The Paris Court of Cassation has rejected the appeals of Captain Doineau and of Ben Hadji, condemned the first to death, the second to hard labour for life, by the Court of Assizes at Oran.

It is reported that Mehemed Djemil Bey, son of Redschid Pacha, Turkish Ambassador at Paris, is about to be recalled, and that he is likely to be replaced by Vely Pacha, formerly Turkish Minister at Paris, and at present Governor of Crete.

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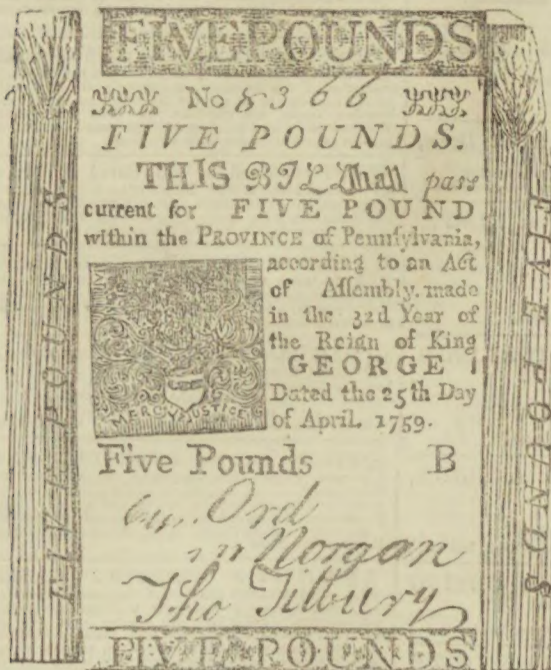
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JUST published, by two retired Officers, and to
 be had gratis, A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS on the NECESSARY
 OUTFIT, CLOTHING,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND PAPER MONEY.

In the history of all nations a period must have existed during which the art of coinage was unknown. Among the rude tribes of North America the primitive currency was called "wampum." It is thus described by Roger Williams:—"Wampum is of two sorts: one white, which is made of the stem or stalk of the periwinkle, when all the shell is broken off, and of this six small beads, which are made with holes to string bracelets, are current with the English for a penny; the second is black, inclining to blue, and is made of the shell of a fish, which some English call hens—poquahock—and of this sort three are equal to a penny; and one fathom of stringed wampum is worth five shillings."

Wampum was introduced into Massachusetts in 1628 from Man-



AMERICAN BANK-NOTE.

hados, now called New York, and it appears from the description given of it by Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, to have enriched the tribes by whom it was fabricated, and to have greatly benefited the colonists. In mentioning it he says:—"That which in time turns most to our advantage is their acquainting and entering us into the trade of wampum, by which and provisions we quite cut off the trade both from the fishermen and straggling planters. And strange it is to see the great alteration it in a few years makes among the savages, for the Massachusetts and others in these parts had scarce any, it being only made and kept among the Pequots and Narragansetts, who grew rich and potent by it, whereas the rest who use it not are poor and beggarly."

In 1763, when the English were engaged in war against Pontiac, the great chief of the north-west, that warrior issued his own money to sustain himself during the contest. His bills of credit, or promises to pay, were marked with symbolic characters of his own invention, and bore the figure of an otter, which was his crest. This statement is extracted from a scarce book, published in London in 1765, called "A Concise Account of North America," by Major Robert Rogers. That officer visited Pontiac in the course of his travels through the country, and saw the currency issued by the great chief of the Ottawas. He observes that the whole emission was duly redeemed.

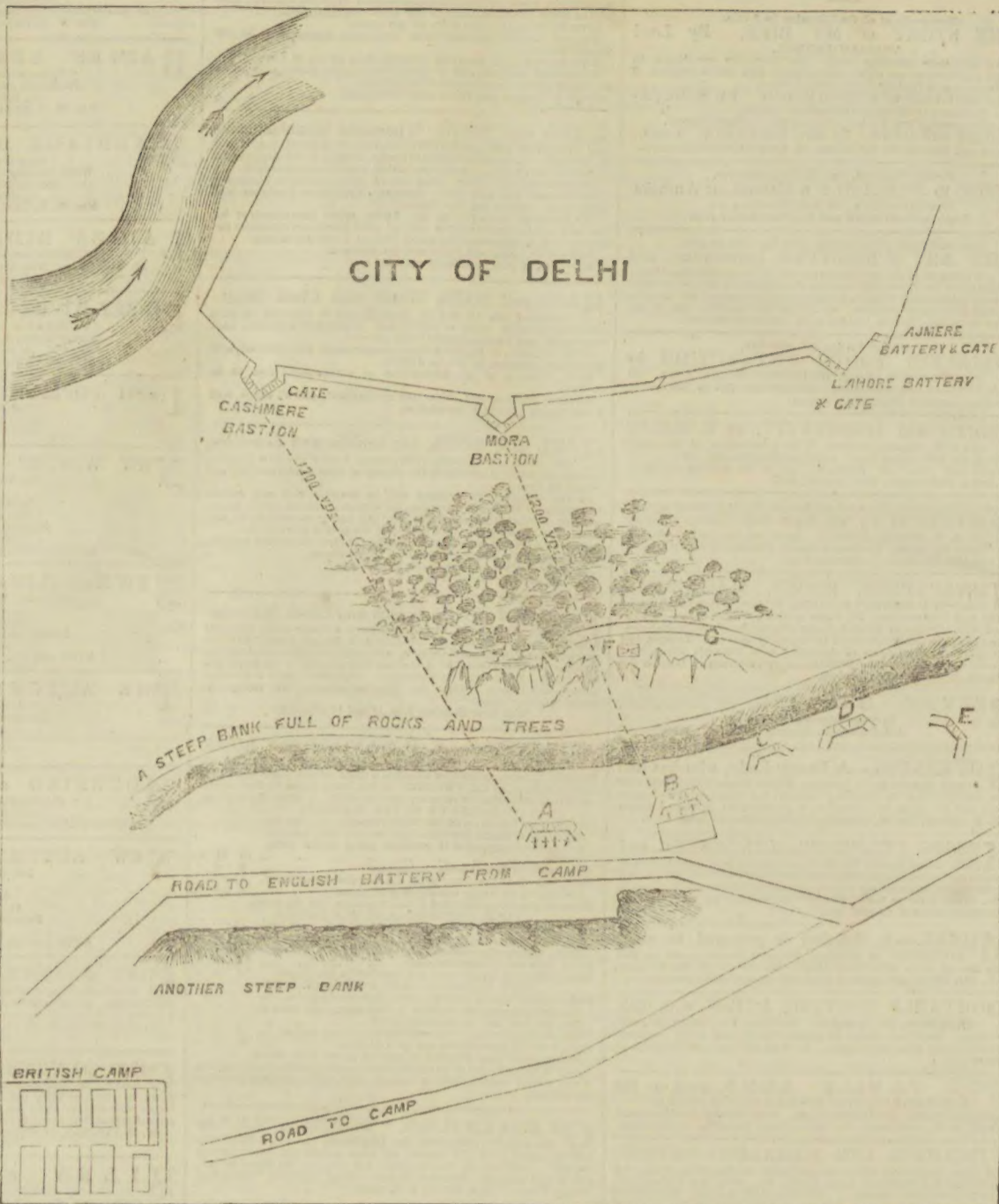
In 1690 the treasury of Boston was empty, when the local Government authorised the issue of bills of credit in notes from 5s. to £5, and declared them to be equal in value to money, and ordered their acceptance in all public payments. "But," observes the historian Bancroft, "as confidence wavered, the bills of the colony, which continued to be issued, were made in all payments a legal tender, and,



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instead of bearing interest, were received at the Treasury at five per cent advance." In 1702 South Carolina resolved that "funds of credit have fully answered the ends of money, and given the people a quick circulation of their trade and cash;" and, so early as the year 1615, tobacco, as it gave animation to Virginian industry, eventually became not only the staple, but the currency, of the country.

In a letter addressed by David Hume to the Abbé Morellet he says:—"In our colony of Pennsylvania the land itself, which is the chief commodity, is coined, and passes in circulation. A planter, immediately after he purchases any land, can go to a public office and receive notes to the amount of half the value of his land, which notes he employs in all payments, and they circulate through the colony by convention. To prevent the colony being overwhelmed by this representative money there are two means employed: first, the notes issued to any one planter must not exceed a certain sum, whatever may be



A Left heavy battery of four guns. B Centre heavy battery of three guns. C Light battery of two guns. D Right heavy battery of three guns. E Light battery of three guns. F Idol-house, blown up July 30th. G Breastwork for our infantry.

POSITION AND ARMAMENT OF THE BRITISH BATTERIES BEFORE DELHI.—FROM A PLAN DRAWN BY AN OFFICER IN THE BENGAL ARTILLERY.

the value of his land; secondly, every planter is obliged to pay back into the public office every year one-tenth of his notes. The whole, of course, is annihilated in ten years; after which it is again allowed him to take out new notes to half the value of his land."

Before and after the war of 1755 regular traffic had been carried on between the American and Spanish colonies. The former sold to the latter British manufactures, which were paid for in gold and silver, which metals were remitted to England in payment of those manufactures. This trade contravened the provisions of the English Navigation Acts; but, as England received the bullion and sold her goods, the Home Government for some time closed its eyes to the illicit commerce. However, in 1764, it was annihilated by heavy duties, which amounted to a prohibition. The preamble to the Act which effected this change was thus worded:—"Whereas it is just and necessary that a revenue be raised in America for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the country," &c. Then follows the scale of duties imposed on goods from French and Spanish colonies imported into America, as sugar, coffee, molasses, syrups, &c. Here, then, was the commencement of a system entirely new. It was further ordered that those duties should be paid in gold and silver, and entered in a separate account at his Majesty's Exchequer; and with such gold and silver exclusively the cost of defence was to be defrayed. To raise revenue in this manner by Parliamentary intervention was without precedent; and a people so jealous of liberty as the colonists were justly alarmed lest such a precedent might become the pretext for indefinite taxation and a capricious interference with trade. But what most embittered their feelings was the distinction drawn between bullion and colonial money, for on the latter colonial prosperity depended.

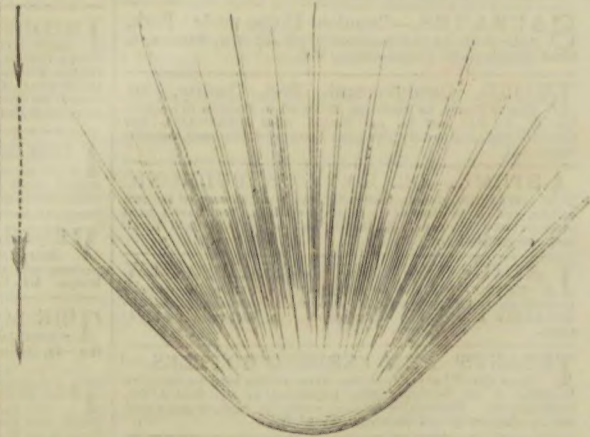
In 1764, before the Stamp Act was proposed in Parliament, which Act was passed in the next year, and repealed in the following year, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the printer of colonial notes, of which we have engraved a facsimile, writing in England in defence of that paper money, makes the following remarks:—"On the whole, no method has hitherto been found to establish a medium of trade, in lieu of money, equal in all its advantages to bills of credit founded on sufficient taxes for discharging them, or on land security of double the value for repaying them at the end of the term, and in the mean time made a general legal tender. The experience of now near half a century in the middle colonies (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) has convinced them of it among themselves by the great increase of their settlements, numbers, buildings, improvements, agriculture, shipping, and commerce. And the same experience has satisfied the British merchants who trade thither that it has been greatly useful to them, and not in a single instance prejudicial. It is, therefore, hoped that, securing the full discharge of British debts which are payable here, and, in all reason and justice, ought to be discharged here (in England), in sterling money, the restraint on the legal tender within the colonies will be taken off, at least for those colonies that desire it, and where the merchants trading to them make no objection."

The English Board of Trade, of which Lord Hillsborough was President, issued a report in which they insisted on abolishing paper money in the American colonies. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, being at the time in London, was requested to frame an answer, from which the preceding extracts have been taken. MacPherson, in his "Annals of Commerce," vol. 3, p. 397, thus comments on the insane legislation of 1764:—"The American trade was almost entirely

ruined by vigorous execution of the new orders against smuggling, and the collections of the duties in hard silver, which soon drained the country of any little real money circulating in it; and, as if Government had intended to prevent the colonists from having even the shadow of money, another Act was passed in a few days after that for the new duties, declaring that no paper bills to be thenceforth issued should be made a legal tender in payment, and encouraging those in circulation to be sunk (that is paid off in hard money) at the limited time." These edicts were equivalent to the complete suppression of the home trade and of external commerce, and prepared the war of independence, which was fought with paper money, and by the aid of that instrument brought to a successful conclusion.

SPLENDID METEOR SEEN AT THE BEESTON OBSERVATORY.

THIS evening, September 29th, at 10h. 14m. 30s. p.m., a large meteor fell perpendicularly down in N., passing 2 deg. E. of the star Alpha Ursæ Majoris, and 2½ deg. E. of the star Beta Ursæ Majoris. The colour was intense—blue, exceedingly brilliant. From the moment it first became visible it increased rapidly in size until it was about six times the apparent diameter of Jupiter, when it disappeared instantaneously 3 deg. below Beta Ursæ Majoris, and 1½ deg. E. of that star. It moved over 11 deg. of sky in 1½ seconds. The preceding edge was circular, and the outline well defined, but in every other direction



METEOR, SEEN AT THE BEESTON OBSERVATORY.

it ended in long streaks of blue light, not unlike streams of Aurora Borealis in form, and a faithful representation of the electric light. No streak was left when the meteor had vanished, and there was no noise of explosion. There were few cirri clouds at the time, with a white stratus in the valley, and slight Aurora Borealis near the horizon. Lunar halo from nine till eleven p.m. Temperature, 51.3 deg.; wind S., and almost calm.

This meteor must have attracted the attention of many persons (the arrows show the direction in which the meteor went).

I have, &c., &c., E. J. LOWE.
Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham, Sept. 29. 1857.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 193, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1857.